# The Literary Digest

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## Contents


### TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The President's Strike Conference . . 439
Some Strike Cartoons . . . . . 440-1
Great Britain and the Shipping Trust . 441
Bishop Potter and the Drink Question . 442
Secretary Shaw and Wall Street . . . 443
Devery as a Democratic Outcast . . . 444
The La Follette-Spooner Campaign in Wisconsin . . . . . 445
Topics in Brief . . . . . 445

### LETTERS AND ART:

A Charge of Plagiarism against Charlotte Brontë . . . . . 446
Work and Influence of Emile Zola . . 446
Literature that Has Been Lost . . . . 448
The Three-Years' College Course . . . 448
The "Amazing Popularity" of Marie Corelli . . . . . 448
Necessity of Higher Education for the Negro . . . . . 449
Has the Musical Symphony Had its Day? 450
Notes . . . . . 450

### SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Glaciers and Civilization . . . . . 451
Is the Kitchen Indispensable? . . . . 451
A New Method of Anesthesia . . . . 452
The Latest Ballooning Feat . . . . 452
Non-Microbian Germ-Diseases . . . . 452
The Engineer and the Motorman—A Comparison . . . . . 453
A New Atmospheric Gas . . . . . 453
The Odor of a New Fire . . . . . 453
Utilization of Atmospheric Electricity . 454
The Taste of Milk . . . . . 454
A Tree that Dries up Springs . . . . 454
Fireproof Wood . . . . . 454
Science Brevities . . . . . 454

### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A New Argument for Reincarnation . . 455
Portraits: Editors of Religious Periodicals.—XV. . . . . 455
The "Pious Fund" Litigation at The Hague Court . . . . . 456
Is a Christian Science Church a "Corporation for Profit"? . . . . . 456
London's "New Messiah" . . . . . 457
Whence Came Israel's Religion? . . . 458

### FOREIGN TOPICS:

French-Canadian Aversion to the United States . . . . . 459
President Castro and His Enemies . . 460
The Next Mistress of the Seas . . . 460
Embarrassments of Vatican Statesmen . 461
World-Politics in Haiti . . . . . 462
Points of View . . . . . 462

### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY:

An Elusive Story . . . . . 463
History that is Stranger than Fiction . 463
Mr. Davis's Latest Output . . . . . 463
A Humorist Essays to be a Novelist . . 464
London Low Life . . . . . 464

### MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received . . . . . 465
Current Poetry . . . . . 466
More or Less Pungent . . . . . 467
Coming Events . . . . . 468
Current Events . . . . . 468
Chess . . . . . 469



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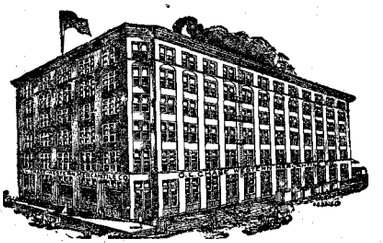



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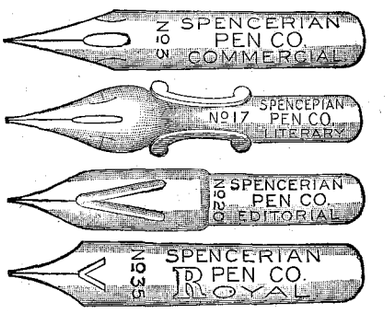
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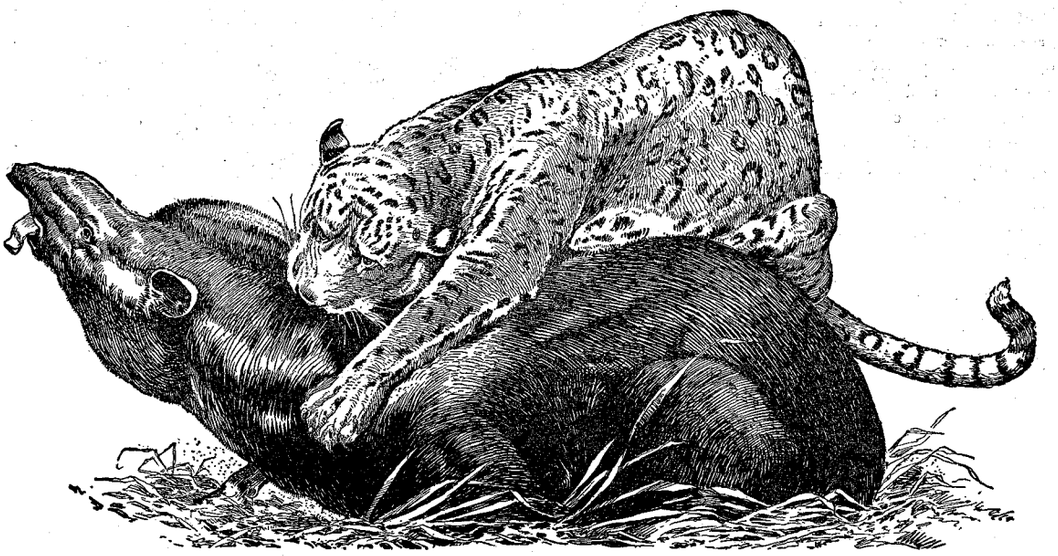

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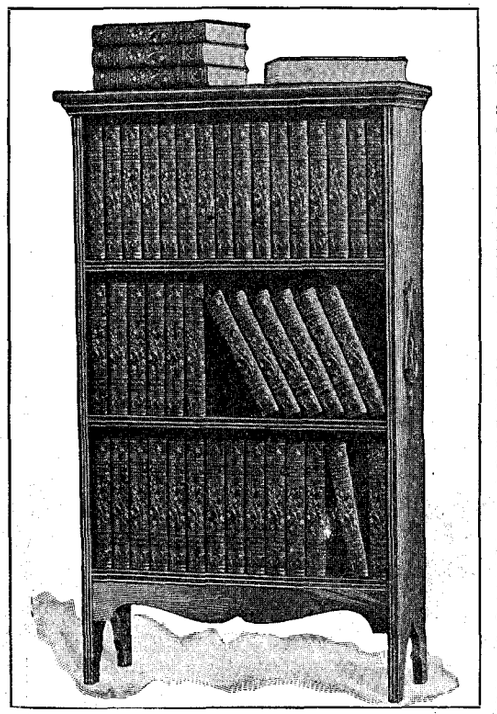

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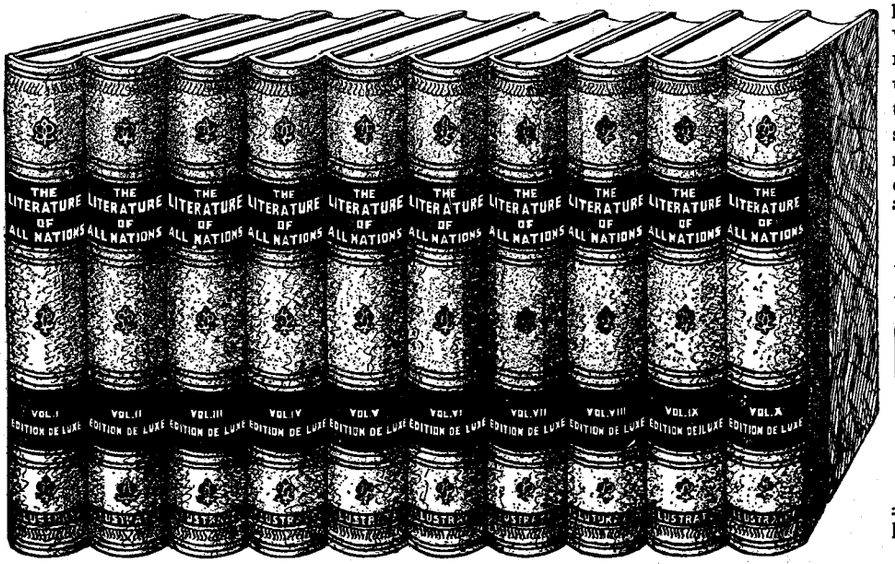


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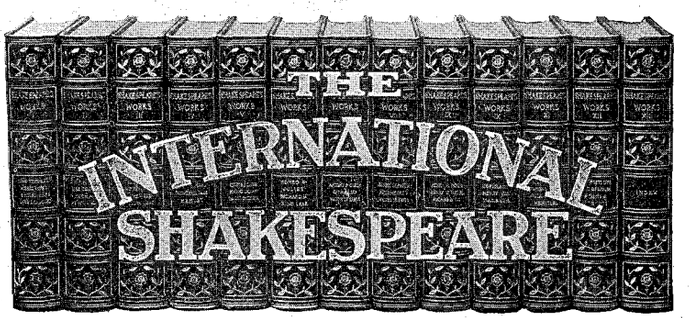


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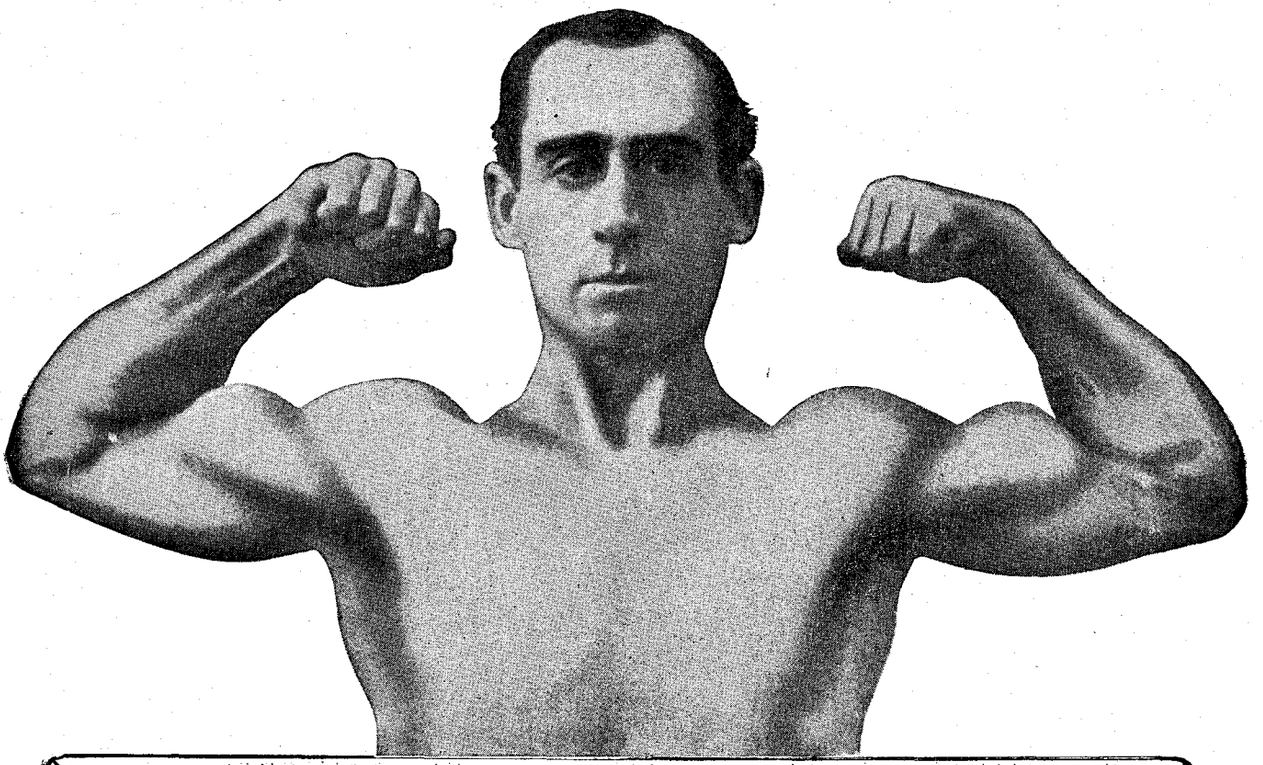

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE PRESIDENT'S STRIKE CONFERENCE.

THE only fact brought out by the President's conference with the strike principals in Washington, on Friday of last week, according to the general newspaper view, was the extreme stubbornness of both sides. Some skilful fencing was seen in the offer, by each side, of an arbitration proposition that the other side could not well accept, and the meeting broke up in a blunt declaration of the operators that they "would have no dealings whatever with Mr. Mitchell looking toward a settlement of the question at issue," as the official statement has it, and an equally blunt statement by Mr. Mitchell to the newspaper men outside that the strike will go on all winter.

The President's object in calling the conference was to "ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal-mines," in order to relieve "the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine"; and he asked that both parties modify their respective claims, and "meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public." Mr. Mitchell gave assent to this view, and offered to leave the issues at stake to the President and an arbitration board of the President's choosing, and to advise the miners to return to work pending the decision of the board. The operators also assented to the President's view, and made three propositions looking toward a resumption of work. The first was that the President, as Mr. Markle put it, "at once squelch the anarchistic condition of affairs existing in the anthracite coal regions by the strong arm of the military." The second proposition suggested that the Government "at once institute proceedings against the illegal organization" of miners, to enjoin and restrain them "from continuing this organization" and from continuing their disorder, alleging that the union is "a combination, or conspiracy, not only at common law, but also in restraint of trade and commerce." The third proposition was to the miners; it suggested that they return to work at once, and that, as Mr. Baer said, "if the employers and employees at any particular colliery can not reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievances, it shall be referred to the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination."

To have accepted this arbitration offer of the operators would have been to break up the union; and to have accepted Mr. Mitchell's offer would have been to recognize the union. Both were rejected.

The operators seemed to resent the summons to meet Mr. Mitchell in conference. Mr. Baer, in his address to the President, referred to the "crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief," and he told the President that "the duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy." "Are you asking us to deal with a set of outlaws?" inquired Mr. Markle; and the other operators commonly spoke of the members of the union as criminals and anarchists. The operators are quoted by a New York *Sun* reporter as saying after the conference that they regarded the President's action as "a grand-stand play," and an "intrusion upon a situation that in no wise concerned him."

The conference failed "because neither party to the contest was able to rise to the high ground of patriotism," declares the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), and the New York *Herald* (Ind.) says similarly: "The upshot of yesterday's conference is that the miners are bent upon sustaining their union and the operators are determined to crush it, and neither side has enough patriotism or humanity to relinquish its position in the interest of the third and greatest and most vitally interested party—the public." The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"Examination of the offers to arbitrate, made respectively by President Mitchell and President Baer, shows that arbitration by mutual consent is impossible. Mr. Mitchell will have no arbitration which does not recognize the union. Mr. Baer will have none which does recognize it. President Mitchell demands that the operators shall treat only and solely with the organization of which he is the official head; the operators offer to arbitrate any and all differences which may arise between them and their individual employes as individuals, and not as members of the union.

"On that one question of 'recognition' the strike goes forward to-day as it has done for months. It is for the suffering miners and the suffering public to consider and determine which of these proposals to end the strike is the better, fairer, juster one."

Opposite views of the conference may be seen in the following comments by the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) and the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.). Says the former journal:

"In a paper surprising for its bitterness and unfeeling sarcasm, Mr. Baer abused the Government as being 'a contemptible failure,' and informed the President of the United States that it was 'important to teach ignorant men' a lesson 'at whatever cost and inconvenience to the public!' He accused the President of encouraging the miners by false hopes. Instead of meeting the great question involved of the rights claimed by the miners, every one of the operators adopted the cowardly device of hiding behind the inevitable scenes of violence that have accompanied this vast strike.

"The proposition to leave individual grievances of miners to common-pleas judges was a silly trick, unworthy to be called a concession. No miner, however persecuted by his employer, will dare the black list in hope of bettering his condition by an individual appeal.

"The President appealed to patriotism. He was answered on one side by sordid, insolent indifference.

"Whenever two fundamental elements of industrial life clash, it is evident that each one of these elements must have a leader, or a spokesman. Mr. Baer has been elected by the coal roads to

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THE FIRST LOAD OF COAL MAY ARRIVE ABOUT CHRISTMAS TIME.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

represent their views, and, according to his own statement, by the Almighty to represent His. Mr. Mitchell was recognized by the President as the official spokesman of the workingmen's side.

"In Mitchell's plain statement—'conscious of his duty to society'—in submitting the case of his people to any tribunal chosen by President Roosevelt, the question of recognition of the union did not enter.

"The operators were not content simply to decline this proposition, but had the insolence to lay the blame of the present situation at the door of the President of the United States for not sending United States soldiers to reinforce the militia of Pennsylvania.

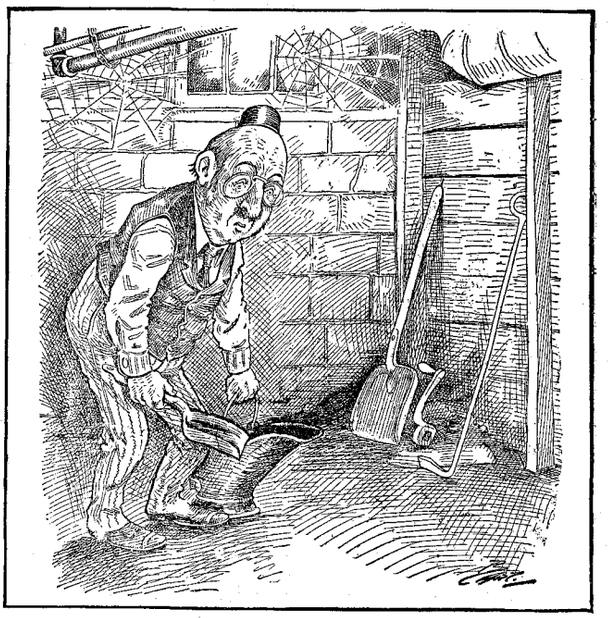
"The strike will go on, and the mine owners will be held responsible. The President, in his official capacity, is powerless at present. His next step will undoubtedly be to call an extra session of Congress, that some legislation be enacted to meet the present situation, even if it revolutionize the relation of the federal Government to the States."

*The Mail and Express* says:

"The responsibility for the prolongation of the strike rests upon the man who is to blame for its beginning—upon John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' Union.

"All that was needed to end the lawlessness in Pennsylvania and the suffering throughout the United States was the possession by Mitchell of a modicum of the fairness, straightforwardness, manliness, and good sense that marked the appeal of the Chief Executive. The statement of Mr. Roosevelt was one that any President might have been proud to utter, and the people will appeciate it at its proper value, even tho it failed to achieve its purpose.

"It would not have failed had not Mitchell's proposition for a seeming compromise been a retention of the one contention which the operators can not accept without such self-stultification and resultant injury to their interests as would amount in their opinion to complete surrender. What concession was made was the extension of the previous offer of the mine owners so that henceforth the arbitration of the district judge would be accepted in the adjustment of grievances between the employers and employees at any particular colliery. The conference closed as it opened—with Mitchell demanding the recognition of the union and the operators persisting in their refusal."



THE MAN WHO WOULD LIKE TO ACT AS RECEIVER FOR THE COAL COMPANIES, IF THEY ARE REALLY LOOKING FOR ONE.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

What is to be done next? It is rumored that the President will issue an appeal of some kind to the striking miners. In the mean time many papers are calling upon Governor Stone to send enough troops into the strike region to keep order. Mr. Mitchell is reported as saying that the men would not go back to work no matter how well the mine regions were guarded, and the New York *World* (Ind.) makes the point that in that case "no injustice would be done to either party by absolutely restoring public peace and individual safety throughout the anthracite mining country." There is a general impression that the President can not send federal troops into Pennsylvania except "on application of the legislature, or of the Executive (when the legislature can not be convened)," as Article IV. of the Constitution provides; but the New York *Sun* questions this view and refers to the United States statute:

"Sec. 5299. Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive

THE "SCAB'S" APPEAL TO JUSTICE.—*Puck.*
Operator Markle handed a copy of this cartoon to the President to illustrate his remarks.

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any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect, or from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations."

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SHIPPING TRUST.

THE British are said to be in a happy frame of mind over the arrangements made by their Government with the new shipping combination and with the Cunard line. These arrangements provide that the Cunard line shall remain British, remain independent, and shall build two first-class liners, equal in speed to the swiftest afloat. The money to build the two flyers will be loaned to the company by the British Government, and the Government will give the company $750,000 a year sub-

AN ADVOCATE OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.
—*The Washington Star.*

sidy. If the Government is pleased by this arrangement, the company certainly should be, remark several American papers, which regard the contract as a rich plum for the company. The Government's arrangement with the "trust" provides that the British ships shall continue to fly the British flag, a majority of the directors of the combination shall be British, and the officers and most of the crew of the British ships shall also be British. The company is incorporated in New Jersey, and its president is Mr. Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, who was president of the American Line. The combination is to be known as the International Mercantile Marine Company, and it is capitalized at $120,000,000 in common and preferred stock and $50,000,000 in 4½-per-cent. bonds. It includes the White Star, American, Red Star, Leyland, Atlantic Transport, and Dominion lines, and has a working agreement with the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies.

Most of the papers think there is little to fear from the big consolidation, but the Baltimore *American* says: "The seas have been taken possession of by those who own pretty much everything on land, and Great Britain as well as the United States has the shackles of the trust monster firmly riveted on her." The New York *Sun* regards the ship trust as "one of the greatest achievements in financial and industrial combinations of any age and any land," and adds:

"Indeed, when all the possibilities of this new corporation are considered, it is doubtful if a more important marriage of capital and industry was ever chronicled. It means, among other things, that the products of American farms and factories and mines may be delivered at the market-places of Europe at a cost which ought to establish, for years to come, the absolute supremacy of the United States in the commerce of the world. It means that not only the railroads that carry all our products to the sea but also the ships that will carry them to the markets beyond the Atlantic will be American at heart.

"What better guaranty of the stability of American industries? The key to the world's markets is held by the International Mercantile Marine Company."

But what has been worrying the British is the idea, which they now think happily dispelled, that their great steamship lines were to pass into American hands. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says on this point:

"A majority of the directors of the new combination are to be British subjects. This is something, but it is not a great deal, since it may be assumed with perfect safety that no director will be chosen who is not in accord with Mr. Morgan upon the cardinal features of his policy. The vessels belonging to the combine, presumably with the exception of those which have an American register—namely, the *New York*, the *Philadelphia*, the *St. Louis*, and the *St. Paul*—are to fly the British flag, which they would have been obliged to do anyhow through the mere circumstance of their foreign construction. Their officers and most of their crew are to be British, as they would in all probability have been for well-known reasons in the absence of any agreement to that effect, and at least half the tonnage to be built hereafter is to be constructed in British yards and is to show the British colors. There is more in this concession than in the rest, but even here the concession is less in substance than in show.

"As a matter of cold fact, the chief value of these concessions, which were exhibited by Mr. Balfour with an air of triumph, which have restored, so we are told, the cheerfulness and confidence of those who were disposed, when the awful news of the ship combine first reached their ears, to despair of the future of

GOT 'EM ON THE RUN.
—*The New York Evening Journal.*

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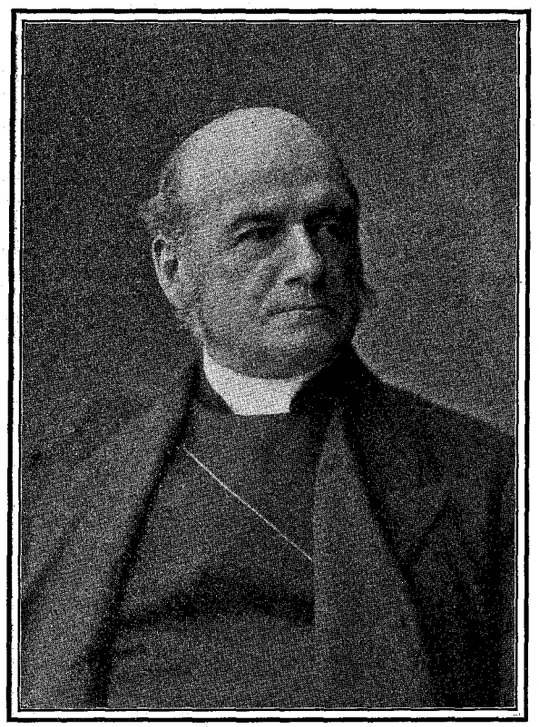
the British merchant marine, which are even being construed by some as a check for the great organizer and a setback to his plans,—their chief value, we say, appears to be that they enable the British Government to save its face, and that they convey to those whom they concern the semblance of a control of which the substance has departed. They do not in the least change or modify the fact that the companies to which they relate will be operated from this instead of from the other side of the Atlantic, as heretofore.

"They are no more than a sort of soothing salve for the susceptibilities which were wounded by the demonstration which was made with such sensational emphasis in this connection of the superiority of American methods and the established supremacy of American capital."

## BISHOP POTTER AND THE DRINK QUESTION.

ALMOST at the same time that *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* came out in condemnation of "the average saloon" (quoted in these columns September 20), Bishop Potter came out in condemnation of efforts that are being made to suppress it. In an address before the diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church in New York City on September 22, the Bishop declared that he regards much of the "well-intentioned zeal which seeks to make men and women virtuous and temperate by a law of indiscriminate repression" as "utterly inhuman, inconsiderate, and unreasonable." Our prohibitory laws, "whether we put them in operation on one day only, or on all days," are,



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BISHOP POTTER.

in his opinion, "as stupid as they are ineffectual," and, in fact, "most of our efforts for dealing with the drink evil in our day and generation are tainted with falsehood, dishonored by essential unreality, and discredited by widespread and consistent failure." The Bishop said further that he can not blame the mechanic "whose task is so narrow, so confining, and so monotonous if, now and then, he 'evens up,' as he says, and introduces a little variety into his life by getting drunk." At the same time the Bishop recognized "great evils and a great degradation in our present mechanisms of refreshment and recreation in America," and suggested the introduction of the public-house system carried on in England under Earl Grey, where it is to the interest of the proprietor to discourage the use of ardent spirits and to encourage the use instead of the non-alcoholic drinks.

The Bishop is severely criticized by some of the temperance workers, one Brooklyn clergyman going so far as to declare that "he is unfit for the leadership of the church." And the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye*, published in a State where a prohibitory law has been tried for many years, makes the remark that "Bishop Potter is a wise man in many respects, but he is evidently not qualified to preach on the liquor problem from any standpoint." The Kansas City *Journal*, similarly, says that "if he would come out to Kansas and spend a few weeks in noting facts and conditions," he might modify his views; and it goes on to say:

"He would see, in Kansas, hundreds and thousands of bright, manly young men who never drink intoxicants and never want to. The saloon has no temptation for them. A very large proportion of them have never so much as seen the inside of a bar-room. These young men, the hope and promise of the State, are not different in temperament or taste from young men of other States. But they have been reared where the saloon is discredited and despised. They are not moved by the requirements of good-fellowship to accept invitations of companions to step in and 'have something,' just to be 'sociable.' Gentlemanly 'treating' does not flourish where one must sneak around through dark alleys, crawl into uninviting cellars, or haunt back rooms of drug-stores in order to get drinks.

"Whiskey or beer may be had in Kansas by those who hunt for it, but it does not hunt for them. It does not extend a cordial invitation in every street and on every corner. Those who have acquired a thirst will take the trouble necessary to procure it; but the young men coming out of the high schools and colleges will not debase themselves by the processes that must be employed. And herein lies the chief value of prohibition; the young men are not tempted. Old drinkers may drink on, but new ones are not made—or are made only in limited number. Kansas understands this, if Bishop Potter does not. And that is why Kansas, regardless of the condemnation and ridicule of other States, holds fast to her prohibitory law, and will continue to hold it and reap its valuable benefits indefinitely. Every attempt to repeal it is overwhelmingly defeated."

The New York *Times*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Boston *Transcript*, however, agree with the Bishop. *The Transcript* says:

"Would-be temperance reformers who proceed from the basic position that the use of alcoholic liquors is a crime will never be successful if they continue their tactics until the arrival of the millennium. Their position is an offense to common sense, and common sense will prevail in the long run. They may seem to gain ground through enforced repression at fitful periods and in sporadic cases, but as soon as the pressure is removed, as it always is sooner or later, the rebound takes the community back to the point where it was before. No scheme that persistently antagonizes human nature has ever yet succeeded, or ever will succeed. To reform society the cooperation of society must first be secured."

The New York *American and Journal*, which has become a strong advocate of temperance, calls for another great pledge-signing revival. It says:

"Poverty is the cause of most of the drunkenness that afflicts the race. And drunkenness is the cause of much poverty. It should be the aim of every friend of temperance, therefore, to give his cordial sympathy to all efforts to abate poverty. But social changes that effect the material condition of the masses of men come about slowly, and while these changes are progressing it is not a waste of energy to view the average man and woman as a free agent and to urge upon him and her the duty and advantages of letting alcohol alone. That method, tho it does not promise the elimination of the drink habit from society, at least makes certain the saving of many men and women. It is doing good in detail, while waiting for larger causes to produce wholesale results.

"Therefore *The American* believes that a pressing need of the

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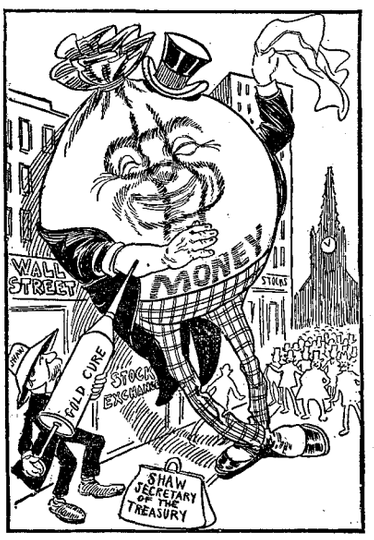
country is a great temperance revival, relying chiefly upon the personal appeal. Thousands of pledge-signers would be rescued from drunkenness and more thousands prevented from becoming drunkards. And an assured consequence of such a revival would be to guide public thought to the temperance question as a whole and so advance the cause in those wider and deeper aspects which involve legislation, not only upon the liquor traffic directly, but upon the industrial conditions which are responsible for poverty."

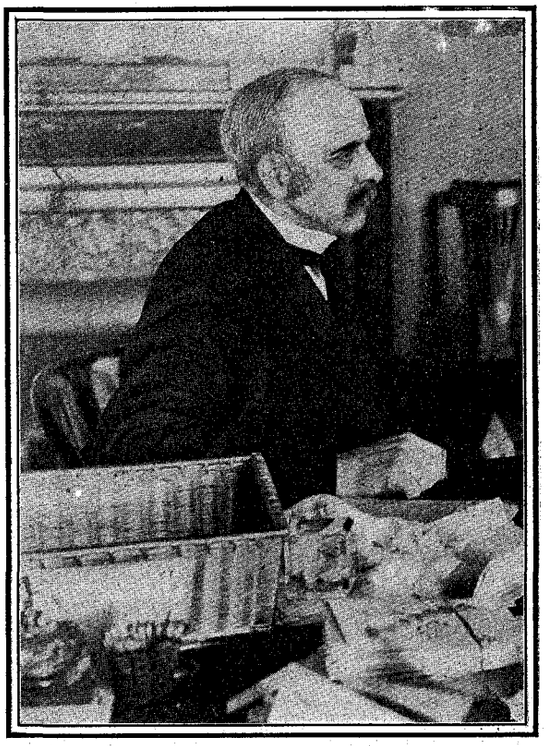
## SECRETARY SHAW AND WALL STREET.

SOME caustic criticism follows the news of the action taken by the Secretary of the Treasury last week to relieve the money market. His critics aver that he has gone to unwarranted lengths and, indeed, has actually overridden the law in a desire to please and help "Wall Street." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) calls his action "amazing," and the New York *Herald* (Ind.) calls it "inexplicable." Its legality seems "decidedly questionable" to the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and his whole policy appears "little short of revolutionary" to the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.). "This riding-down of both law and precedent by the Treasury," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "will be visited, in all conservative quarters, with the severest condemnation."

The action so severely handled by these newspapers consisted of the Secretary's release of about $30,000,000 "reserve" held by the banks that have government funds on deposit, and the Secretary's announcement that he will accept from the banks securities other than government bonds as part security for the government funds deposited. The object of these measures was the relief of the money market. The movement of the crops has taken a large amount of money West, and in the stringency created by this movement and by heavy stock operations, rates took an active upward movement till the rate for call loans touched thirty-five per cent., the prices of stocks collapsed, and Wall Street seemed on the verge of a panic. The Secretary came to New York, took the measures just described, and the situation was relieved. Everybody admits that the Secretary's action was a good thing for Wall Street, and nobody intimates that the Treasury will lose a cent by it; the objection urged is that it is contrary to law. The law provides that the banks shall keep on hand a reserve equal to twenty-five per cent. of their deposits (not excepting government deposits). This reserve is not considered necessary in the case of government deposits, because they are secured by government bonds deposited by the banks with the Treasury; but, as some papers remark, "law is law." The Secretary has released this reserve. His acceptance of securities other than government bonds as part security for the government deposits in banks permits the national banks to make over part of their government bonds to their currency account, and to issue currency upon them, replacing them in the Treasury with other approved securities. According to the law, the government deposits in banks shall be rendered secure "by the deposit [in the United States Treasury] of United States bonds and otherwise." He holds that the words "and otherwise" permit him to accept from the banks other securities than government bonds. His critics argue that the wording of the law, in that case, should have been "or otherwise," and they have ransacked the records of Congress to show that the author of the measure intended the words to apply to the personal bond of the depositor, to be required in addition to the government bonds. The Secretary himself declares that his measures are "perfectly legal." As regards the release of the reserve, "not only is there no statute against it, but there is a statute granting me authority to act as I did," he said to a group of reporters; but he added: "What this statute is I will not say, as I don't care to talk about it, but I am perfectly satisfied that the step was a legal one." In accepting other bonds as security, he declares that he "will not take a bond that has not stood the test of a panic, and that is not as good in London as it is here."




TIGHT AGAIN.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*



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SECRETARY SHAW.

On the main charge against Mr. Shaw, that he has resorted to measures of doubtful legality to aid "Wall Street," the Baltimore *American* (Ind.) says:

"Truly, the spectacle upon which the people must now gaze is not a pleasing one. We know of things infinitely more reassuring and more conducive to confidence than the sight of a Secretary of the Treasury with his right hand in Wall Street and his left in the Treasury vaults, and very busily engaged passing the people's money from his left hand to his right. At almost any other season such a spectacle would lead to public alarm; but a glamour is cast over the people, and they fail to see what they have never seen before—their Secretary of the Treasury pouring out their cash to the speculators, and thereby encouraging speculation, at a time when Dun, Bradstreet, and the more experienced and conservative operators say that the checking of speculation is a national blessing. Once the scales fall from the public's eyes, and they realize what it all means, they will drive so recalcitrant an official from his place of power and demand an explanation.

"What does it all mean? Why does Mr. Shaw tamper with the laws conceived in the wisdom of Congress for guaranteeing the integrity and stability of national banks? Why does he show such eager haste to fly to the relief of the speculators? Why is he willing to stretch the law in regard to government

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deposits and accept securities that will lead to loss and litigation? Why does he jeopardize the money of the people and encourage speculation at a time when such speculation as Wall Street now knows is the foe of permanent prosperity?

"Is it because he is on the bull side of the market? Does he personally hold stocks and bonds? Is he trying to aid in forcing up the price of such holdings in order that he may unload to advantage?

"The people want to know."

The Secretary is not without defenders, however. His action "was a bold one, but it was necessary," declares ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, in an interview. He "has displayed an abiding sense of the duties of his high office," says the New York *Sun* (Rep.), and so think the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), the New York *Financier*, and *The Wall Street Journal*. Says the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.):

"Undoubtedly there had been genuine misgivings among business interests as to the readiness of Secretary Shaw to come to the rescue in an emergency like the present. By using the means in his power to relieve the money market, it was as plain as could be that he would give political opponents the chance to say that he was taking undue risks with government moneys in order to help the hard-pressed speculators and financiers of Wall Street out of a nasty hole. He has boldly faced the certainty of this criticism, and has thereby removed all doubts that he would allow considerations of political expediency to outweigh what was obviously essential to the country's commercial welfare. For this unusual exhibition of intelligence and courage, he can not be too highly commended.

"The steps taken by Mr. Shaw are more radical than any that have ever been ventured upon by any former Secretary of the Treasury. . . . The question of his right to rule in this way is one which will only bother, however, the sticklers for the letter of the law. Like everything else in the Government's financial system, the statute regulating government deposits is archaic and ought long ago to have been revised. Secretary Shaw, moreover, provides that only the 'savings-bank class of securities,' which are 'panic-proof,' shall be accepted in lieu of government bonds, and that even these can only be used as security up to sixty-five per cent. of their face value. No up-to-date financier or business man can possibly quarrel with these new provisions on the ground of their not being absolutely safe. It will only be the sentimentalists, the ignorant, or those who have a political ax to grind who will offer any criticisms."

## DEVERY AS A DEMOCRATIC OUTCAST.

THE hegira of Mr. Devery and his followers from New York to Saratoga in a special train of parlor-cars; his noisy welcome by the delegates to the Democratic state convention, who cheered him and excluded him almost in the same breath; his charge up the main aisle and upon the platform, from which he made a futile personal appeal to the convention and to Mr. Hill; his retreat from the hall with his brass band, banners, family, and followers; his speech to the citizens of Saratoga from the curbstone; and the return to the metropolis, his band playing "Ain't it a Shame, to Keep yer Honey out in the Rain," combined last week to make the ex-chief much more prominent in the papers than Mr. Hill, the party leader, or Mr. Coler, the gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Devery was charged on the floor of the convention with "wholesale corruption," and his followers were characterized by the chairman as "thugs and ruffians"; but he says he will support the ticket, and, if Mr. Coler wants him to, he will stump the State for him. Mr. Coler has not yet accepted this offer. Says Mr. Devery: "I'll be with the platform of the party. I am a Democrat and I will support it all. I carried my father's dinner-pail when he was laying the bricks of Tammany Hall; I'll stand by the convention, and all the Hills from here to Timbuctoo wouldn't make me desert from my principles." His feelings toward ex-Senator Hill also find expression in the following personal remarks:

"Hill framed up this job to get Coler out of his way. He don't want him to win, for if he does he will interfere with the baldheaded man's Presidential aspirations. If Coler don't look out Hill will take the shoes off his feet.

"Hill's as crooked as Pearl Street. He sent for me Saturday and wanted to square things so as to seat our delegation providin' I'd agree to withdraw. I don't stand for crooked jobs like that, an' I told Hill to go to the devil. He said that if I'd agree to his stunt he'd come down here an' square things for me with that bunch at Tammany Hall. I don't need his help an' I don't want it. I'll fight it out alone, an' when the battle's over there'll be a lot of dead ones around Fourteenth Street.

"When I saw Hill on Tuesday he didn't have the nerve to look me in the eyes. Say, sport, that man's eyes work on swivels. They run around in his head as tho he was always duckin'.

"I just want to remark that some of my professed friends laid down in the convention like a lot of yellow dogs. I'm not usin' any names, but I will later, an' I just want to serve notice on them that they have got to quit those political robberies, meanin' that scheme of disfranchisin' people out of their votes.

"Those dubs went up to Hill an' told him they wouldn't sit in the convention with me. He takes 'em at their word, and that settles my bacon. Anyway, the best way to break up this business is by electin' Coler, an' that's what I'm agoin' to help do. Coler's a young man, an' he won't be bossed by Hill any more'n he was by Croker.

"What we want is a young man in the chair of the governor who won't take orders from an old chestnut. If Coler wins he'll be in line for the Presidency, an' I'm anxious to see it happen, so as to spike that old baldheaded leader who had a crook with him in his room at two o'clock in the mornin'.

"I hear these chaps up at Tammany Hall have framed up a job to steal the district from me an' give it to Sheehan. Well, that's the way they got their own, an' I don't put 'em above passin' my district out to a man I beat hands down. Why, they'd come down here in Broadway an' steel the wheels off a trolley-car."

The Democratic papers have little to say about Mr. Devery's exclusion from the state convention. The New York *Morning Telegraph* (Tam. Dem.) remarks that "now, if they could only shut him up," after shutting him out, it would be well. The Republican papers seize upon the opportunity to make political capital out of the event. "For such a party and such a convention to cast out Devery because he is unclean will excite a satirical smile from the intelligent public," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.); and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) remarks: "The difference between Devery and other machine bosses is that he was a little bolder and more wholesale in his method of buying votes by free beer, free excursions, and free food than some of his rivals. Nor have we heard the last of Devery, by any means. In the eyes of his supporters he is a leader deprived of his rights by envious aristocrats. The East Side [West Side?] will hereafter rally around him with fervor—as long as his pile holds out."

The Buffalo *News* (Ind.) agrees that we shall hear more of him. It says:

"Devery threatens the Croker primacy as no other man has since Croker rose to power, for Devery is the very incarnation of the Tammany spirit, the latest product of its methods. He is rich from Tammany practises, which are centuries old, also, but he has the qualities of the popular tribune and holds the people through the magic of courage, supreme fighting qualities, rare skill, immense good humor, and a princely generosity. No other man in Tammany Hall within a generation can compare with Devery in the enthusiasm of his following for liking of the leader personally. It is impossible to doubt this after the scenes of the week at Saratoga. The old crowd of Tammany knows the power of Devery and is bound to kill him off if possible.

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The fight on him, then, is a fight for supremacy in the Hall, and it is conducted as mercilessly as such contests are conducted by such men."

## THE LA FOLLETTE-SPOONER CAMPAIGN IN WISCONSIN.

A STATE campaign that is attracting more than usual attention is being carried on in Wisconsin. There is a break in the Republican ranks. One wing is the old organization under which Senator Spooner was elected, and the other, a more recent and popular one, stands firmly with Governor La Follette, who was renominated by a large majority. The La Follette Republicans, who call themselves the reform forces, advocate an equal assessment of private and corporate property and direct nominations by the people at the primaries, as presented by the Stevens primary election bill. E. Ray Stevens, member of the Wisconsin legislature and author of the bill, contributes an article to the current issue of *The World's Work*, which gives us an inside history of the present condition of state politics. Mr. Stevens alludes to the Spooner wing as "a State-wide 'Tammany' organization, with an almost limitless campaign fund." He says further:

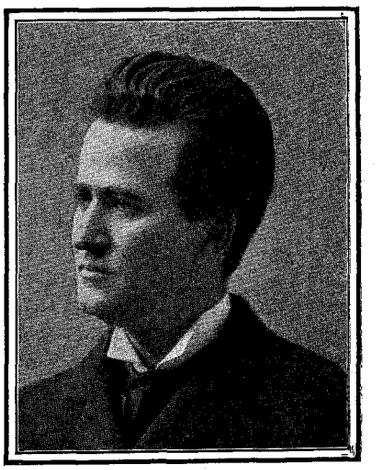
SENATOR SPOONER.

"Mr. La Follette was elected governor in the fall of 1900 by an unprecedented majority. His party had an overwhelming majority in a legislature pledged by the platform of 1900 to provide for nominations by direct vote and to equalize taxation. The state tax commission reported that, upon a most conservative basis, if taxed on the gross earnings plan, the railroads of the State would pay more than $600,000 a year additional taxes, and that their real tax burden, if assessed *ad valorem* like other property, would be increased almost a million dollars a year. The champion of reform was in the governor's chair. It was expected that party pledges would be fulfilled.

"But a combination was formed of railroad lobbyists hostile to the tax-bills and of old-line political managers, who dearly loved the caucus and convention. It secured control of a majority of the legislators, including the Democratic minority, in both houses of the legislature, with but two exceptions, and prevented any increase of corporate taxes, as well as the passage of the primary election bill. In vain did Administration legislators offer compromises: among others, two bills attaching the referendum to the primary election law. Without legislative support Governor La Follette was powerless.

"When the legislature adjourned, the anti-administration members formed a so-called Republican League,' with headquarters in Milwaukee and branches in other cities. A large salaried force was employed and great sums were expended in the work of the league. A card catalog of the voters of the State was made, which gave the name, residence, nationality, religion, and politics of each voter, as well as the information 'For us,' or 'Against us'—in short, the Tammany plan.

"Early in 1901, a controlling interest in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*—for years the leading Republican paper of the State—a stanch supporter of Governor La Follette and of the party platform, was purchased by Mr. Pfister (Wisconsin's street-railway and tannery magnate) at a figure said to be far above its real value. The paper at once became the organ of the league, opposed to the Administration and the principles pledged by the party. A large majority of the local weekly papers of the State also changed their policy—some through cash arguments, it is charged. The league established a press bureau that supplied papers with 'original' editorial matter. And yet Governor La Follette and the party principles of 1900 were overwhelmingly indorsed at the caucuses."



GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE.

Senator Spooner, who has become recognized as a leader in the United States Senate, has just announced his intention to become a candidate for another term, and Governor La Follette has promised to give him his enthusiastic support, insuring reelection. In other words, Governor La Follette is not seeking to prevent the reelection of Senator Spooner, but to secure the passage of the laws to which his party is pledged. His platform includes the return of the Senator. The men who framed and adopted the platform, says Mr. Stevens, were not opposed to Senator Spooner, "but they believed that the principles of equal taxation and nominations by direct vote were of greater moment than the renomination of a governor or the indorsement of a United States Senator."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE physicians in charge of President Roosevelt's leg hope to pull him through all right.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. BAER must think by this time that it takes a man with a divine right a long time to win a victory.—*The Columbus Despatch.*

LIEUTENANT PEARY says a man may live as safely in an Arctic winter as he can in New York. This is likely to be true for the coming winter at least.—*The New York World.*

THE Czar of Russia told his subjects that a man could not get rich by seizing the property of another. He might have explained that it was different with a nation.—*The Chicago News.*

THE explanation that Speaker Henderson was out of touch with the Republican politicians is entirely satisfactory. When a Republican loses his touch he is virtually extinct.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

TEXAS is cackling over the discovery of a big egg with a little egg inside of it. That is nothing; had it been a little egg with a big one inside there would have been cause for remark.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

LET'S see: Mr. Roosevelt is quite positive that we can not handle the trusts without a constitutional amendment, and equally positive that we can handle the Philippines without any constitutional authority whatever.—*The Commoner.*

THE outcome of Senator Tom Platt's predictions regarding the coal strike and the action of the New York Republican convention indicates that Platt would have made a great official weather forecaster.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Dublin, Ind., woman who tied her sunbonnet to a post and threw herself into the canal made a serious error. How much better it would have been if she had tied herself to the post and thrown the sunbonnet into the canal!—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

THE New York *Herald* has come out for "Roosevelt and Dewey, the people's anti-trust candidates for 1904." Evidently Mr. Bennett has been sending word over to the boys to brighten the paper up with a little humor now and then.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

"WHAT makes you so anxious to go to Europe to live?" "My patriotism," answered the quizzical person; "I am not a man of superabundant means, but I like everything that is American, and I want to go abroad, where I can purchase American products at the least possible expense."—*The Washington Star.*

STREETS TO BE PAVED WITH GOLD.—This sounds somewhat extravagant, yet it is true, nevertheless, that the streets of Reading, Cal., will be paved with quartz which is estimated to assay about $4 a ton of gold. The rock is low-grade quartz, and is very abundant in this locality, consequently it is cheaper to use this on the streets than to import other material from a distance.—*The Municipal Journal and Engineer, New York.*

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## LETTERS AND ART.

### A CHARGE OF PLAGIARISM AGAINST CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

A WRITER in the London *Saturday Review*, signing himself "J. Malham-Dembleby," claims to have discovered a "key to 'Jane Eyre,'" and accuses Charlotte Bronté of having borrowed many of the details of this world-famous novel from a "little work on Craven in 'Six Letters to a Friend in India,' printed in Leeds and published in 1838 from Skipton, Yorkshire." The author of this work is Frederic Montagu of Lincoln's Inn, a grandson of John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich. Mr. Malham-Dembleby's theory, declares the editor of *The Saturday Review*, "seems to have enough of plausibility to make it interesting and at least worth consideration"; and the article is being seriously discussed in the London literary journals. The London *Academy and Literature* finds the correspondences between "Jane Eyre" and Mr. Montagu's work "so close as to at least lend very strong probability to the writer's contention." The arguments of the article may be summarized as follows:

There is strong internal evidence of the influence of a masculine mind in the composition and motive of "Jane Eyre." Its principal idea is one born of male experience regarding the difficulties of the marriage question where lunacy was concerned. The genius of Charlotte Bronté has been proved, on every side, to be constructive and not creative. Where then, did she get the subject-matter of "Jane Eyre"? "Shirley," we are informed, was built by her with effort out of various minor experiences and out of incidents to be found in the common annals; and her earlier novel, "The Professor," was built upon her Belgian experiences which subsequently she assimilated with her own life and called "Villette." But whence "Currer Bell" got that which enabled her to construct "Jane Eyre" has not been shown to this day for the world has apparently never expected to find the solution of the mystery in a little work by Frederic Montagu.

Possibly Miss Bronté's first notion of the motif of "Jane Eyre" can be traced to a passage in which Mr. Montagu says he does not "envy the man who can sanction under any circumstances (except lunacy or guilt) the separation of man and wife." This placing of lunacy before guilt in the connection might give the direction Miss Bronté's mind took in "Jane Eyre"; and not less responsible, in conjunction, is the extract Mr. Montagu gives from Shelley where the poet speaks of the moon as like

> ". . . a dying lady, lean and pale,
> Who totters forth, wrapt in a gauzy veil,
> Out of her chamber, led by the insane
> And feeble wanderings of her fading brain."

Mr. Montagu tells in his fifth letter of a lonely country hostelry. At midnight he describes how he perceives by a light that some one is ascending the ladder to the trap-door of his room, and to his horror the hostess, clad in a white gown, and bearing a candle, her face working diabolically, enters and approaches his bedside. Compare the following passages in Mr. Montagu's work with those of Charlotte Bronté, in the scene where the mad Mrs. Rochester visits Jane Eyre at midnight:

Montagu: ". . . by a light which grew stronger . . . I felt . . . that some person was about to ascend the ladder."

"Jane Eyre": ". . . a gleam dazzled my eyes . . . it was . . . candlelight."

Montagu: "Clad in a white gown fastened close up to her neck, with her black hair matted by carelessness hanging over her collar . . ."

"Jane Eyre": "It seemed . . . a woman . . . with thick and dark hair hanging long down her back. I know not what dress she had on: it was white and straight, but whether gown, sheet, or shroud I can not tell."

Montagu: "Never shall I forget her dreadfully hideous expression."

"Jane Eyre": ". . . The features were . . . fearful and ghastly to me . . . it was a savage face. I wish I could forget . . . the lineaments."

Montague: ". . . she came up to the bedside, and looked at me a full minute, and after passing the candle carefully before my eyes, left me."

"Jane Eyre": "Just at my bedside the figure stopped: the fiery eye glared upon me, she thrust the candle close to my face and extinguished it under my eyes."

"Jane Eyré" owes to the earlier work not merely its inception and motive, and its most dramatic scene, but also the creation of at least the names of Millcote, Lowood, Lynn, Eshton, Ingram, Georgiana, Helen, Abbot, Currer Bell, Poole, Mason, Severn, Eyre, Rivers, Burns, Jane, Janet, and possibly St. John; the creation of a certain poetic "faery" atmosphere round the heroine Janet that bears direct influence upon the introverted Charlotte——Rochester; the creation of incidents including the laming of Rochester's horse, Rochester's fortune-telling deception, the voice and echo in the mountains; the "guide-book" and panoramic note; the labored vignettes and "pictures"; and the superlative attention to nature with the selection of his, Mr. Montagu's, Craven for background.

The New York *Times Saturday Review* makes the following comment on the article:

"Clement K. Shorter, one of the biographers and editors of Charlotte Bronté, seems inclined to take Mr. Malham-Dembleby's 'Key to Jane Eyre' rather gravely. Nobody knows better than Mr. Shorter how such literary fantasies may impress the public mind in England. Here we have so much of that kind of stuff that no single freakish 'revelation' can make much difference. Mr. Shorter sees fit directly to contradict Mr. Malham-Dembleby's assertion that Miss Bronté's genius was 'constructive and not creative.' Of course Mr. Shorter is right, and, of course, no book by Frederic Montagu or any other writer can be pointed out as the 'key' to 'Jane Eyre.'"

### WORK AND INFLUENCE OF EMILE ZOLA.

IN commenting on the sudden death by asphyxiation of Emile Zola, at the age of sixty-two years, several American newspapers take occasion to remark that, with the possible exception of Tolstoy, Zola exerted a wider literary influence than that of any other contemporary writer. Such an estimate in itself indicates the loss which literature sustains in his death. "The death of Zola," declares the Philadelphia *Press*, "is more than the close of a career. It ends the departing influence of a style and method which, twenty years ago, seemed likely to sweep the civilized world and recast the fiction of our day." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Zola represented the culmination of a great movement in letters, and for that matter in something beyond the sphere of letters. The beginnings of this movement were seen in Stendhall; it was traceable in Balzac; it assumed definite form in Flaubert and the brothers Goncourt; and finally in Zola it became and it remained for two decades an overwhelming dominating force. . . . His realism, developed by him into what he himself preferred to describe as 'naturalism,' mirrors a tendency of modern thought and feeling—a tendency to strip away the veneer of our social life and to look upon the naked realities which lie beneath. In the preceding age, when optimism was in the ascendent, there existed everywhere a tendency to cover up the disagreeable, to hide the festering wound beneath the silks and laces of a cheerful fancy, to refuse all recognition to whatever jarred and shocked the finer sensibilities. . . . . .

"Zola will live because of his four great masterpieces: 'L'Assommoir,' 'Nana,' 'Germinal,' and 'La Débâcle.' The first of these is the one which made the author's name first known outside of France—a terrible panorama of the slums, a minute and yet a vastly comprehensive study of degradation, perhaps the most appalling sermon against the drink evil that has ever yet been preached. The heroine, if such she can be called, typifies in her own person the triumph of harlotry, dominating and tainting every class and every type, and appearing in its triumph, as one critic writes, 'a kind of hideous retribution inflicted by the crushed and mud-stained rabble from which Nana sprang, on the sumptuous and insolent plutocracy. . . . With her the cesspool, which 'L'Assommoir' has shown us fermenting among the

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poor, strikes upward and permeates the social mass, befouling and cankering the idle and the affluent.' In 'Germinal,' Zola has made us vividly alive to the brutalizing horrors of a life spent in perpetual toil, crushed by the greed of those who hold the toiler in a grip of iron. In 'La Débâcle,' there is a picture, epic in its proportions, of a mighty war and of the downfall of a great nation because of the rottenness that has entered into its very bones."

Zola's "naturalism," observes the New York *Evening Post*, was not destined to endure. He "was no Balzac, to plan a 'Comédie Humaine,' of which the minutest part should be an unending source of intellectual enjoyment and of interpretation of life." His theory of the "experimental novel," as set forth in the book of that name and as illustrated by the greater part of his literary work, "has had its day and passed into the limbo of suspended doctrines." The same paper continues:

"Since the naturalistic theory went bankrupt long ago, and Zola's disciples, most of whom have gone before the master, all drifted away from him in various directions—the most faithful Maupassant into a finer reticence and a more selective art, Daudet into a very personal sentimentalism; the surviving Huymans into sheer mysticism—we may more fittingly dwell upon the novels written after he had passed fifty and upon the heroism with which he braved all France in behalf of the forgotten martyr of Devil's Island. These later novels show a new idealism struggling to express itself in the terms of naturalism. 'Lourdes' is a vast allegory of the emotion of piety, 'Rome' of religious authority, 'Paris' of social regeneration. These books are imbued with a finer spirit than the author had previously shown. But they are still inchoate as art and intemperate as thinking. They show, however, a broad humanity, which in the still later volume, 'Fécondité,' which treats of the blessing that attends fruitfulness, and the curse that falls upon barrenness, often finds grave and noble expression. It is curious to recall that Zola was working upon this great idyl at the time when his general accusation of the military cabal that condemned Alfred Dreyfus made him the most hated man in Paris. As he shaped his patriarchal dreams of marital felicity, he could hear the cries of *À bas Zola! À bas les Juifs!*"

EMILE ZOLA.

The charge of "immorality" which has so often been made against Zola's works is not seriously entertained by many papers, tho all admit that his methods were repulsive to Anglo-Saxon standards of judgment. "Perhaps," says the Boston *Transcript*, "when the world gets that viewpoint that only comes with the passage of years, it will concede that Zola's purpose was as pure as Hogarth's, at least—and nobody now questions that the great British painter of vice and its fruits was a moralist." *The Transcript* adds:

"It is a common impression, which leads many persons to buy Zola to read him by stealth, that he can picture only impurity graphically, and that the grand and noble was beyond his power of portrayal. This is an error of the gravest weight in estimating the great French novelist. He has accomplished a stupendous mass of conscientious work—a monument of industry and ability of high order—and he has drawn some noble characters, as, for instance, Henrietta in 'La Débâcle,' pure with the purity of a noble disdain of sin and a noble charity for the sinner. Many such characters may be picked out of Zola, literally picked out, it must be admitted, from a great deal that is mire. As a satirist Zola must be studied. He has pictured the Second Empire in its decadence with a force and power that reached its climax in 'La Débâcle,' a book wonderful in its vivid presentation of a corrupt empire in collapse. Zola did not write for children, for youths and maidens. He wrote rather for the man of the world—but to warn him. The retribution that overtakes vice stalks through his works as unpityingly as in the Greek tragedy."

The New York *Sun* remarks upon the "stupendous" activity of Zola and his multitudinous interests:

"He was not only a novelist, but an active journalist, a critic, a politician, a pamphleteer, an unsuccessful playwright, the head of a school of writers of whom Guy de Maupassant was the most illustrious, an indefatigable literary controversialist. He had the perfervid genius of Italy and the South of France. Something of the theatrical, the thirst for publicity was natural to him, a matter of inheritance and not of effort; and even his rather pompous pilgrimages to Lourdes and other sources of his books must have been congenial to his temperament, however shrewdly planned for purposes of 'booming' by his publishers. He had served in their trade and knew its tricks. He never got into the Academy, altho he said that since there must be one, he must belong. He had whacked at too many heads of authors. Indeed he loved a row as he loved a phrase; and even if the Republic did not become 'naturalist,' as he said it must or cease to be, he had the satisfaction of saying so.

"The generous courage with which he came to the defense of Dreyfus and, to his own pecuniary injury, fought against almost all the French nation frothing at the mouth with the antisemitic madness, is the noblest memory that Emile Zola leaves. Whatever of his work is destined to fall or live, his 'J'accuse' will not be forgotten; and France herself may yet come to forgive and honor the man who, great writer or not, showed himself a great citizen."

The following facts in Zola's life are taken from a summary in the Springfield *Republican*:

Emile Zola was born in Paris, April 2, 1840, being the son of Francesco Zola, an Italian civil engineer, who came from Venice to France, and who originated the design of the vast water-works to supply the city of Aix in southern France. The novelist's mother was a Frenchwoman of La Beauce. He had a youth of poverty, and his early years in Paris were a constant struggle, in which he suffered for lack of food and lack of warmth in winter, until he got employment with a Paris publisher, and his first books were written, which were not at all Zolaesque. He was employed on the newspaper *L'Événement*, and criticized art with great severity, as young men are wont to do. He made a sensation in 1867 with "Therese Raquin" (a stage version of which was accepted by Sarah Bernhardt), and this set the pace for the future work by which he was known. His books were his events, until the remarkable Dreyfus episode four years ago. He was one of the most prosperous authors of France, and yet nothing that he ever wrote besides so redounded to his honor as his celebrated appeal in behalf of justice to the unfortunate Dreyfus. That letter, of which every sentence began with "J'accuse," struck a chord of the justice of the whole world, and succeeded in its objects—the return of the victim of the "honor of the army" from exile, and the destruction of the sacred character of the courts-martial as conducted.

In his private life Emile Zola was a good husband, a faithful citizen, an honest man. The repulsive characteristics of his

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novels can not be fastened upon his personal character. He had much work planned for the future, among the rest a history of French literature, and his last great book, bearing the title "Truth" and based on the present struggles between church and state in France, is now appearing serially in *L'Aurore*.

## LITERATURE THAT HAS BEEN LOST.

GEORG BRANDES, the famous Danish critic, writes a suggestive article in the Göteborg *Handelstidning*, in which he calls attention to the large proportion of the world's best literature that has been lost irretrievably, and to the curious chances to which we owe the part that has been preserved. We summarize as follows:

Striking examples of the transiency of human works are furnished by Greek and Roman literature. The library of the Ptolemies contained 700,000 volumes when it was burned on the capture of Alexandria by Cæsar. The greatest treasure of the Pergamon library was the 200,000 volumes, no one of them duplicating another, which Antony presented to Cleopatra. This rare collection was destroyed, with the temple of Serapis, through the fanaticism of Bishop Theophilus, in the reign of Theodosius.

We know the titles of three hundred and fifty Greek tragedies and have the text of three. Not one of the eight hundred dramas of Athenæus has come down to us. Of the most eminent Greek lyrists, including the poetess Corinna, who five times defeated Pindar himself in competition, only unimportant fragments remain. The great poets of the Augustan age speak of Gallus and Varius as their peers, but all the works of these two writers have vanished. We probably owe the preservation of the works of Tacitus to the fact that the Emperor Tacitus, fancying that he was a descendant of the great historian, filled the public libraries with his works and had ten copies made every year. And still the works of Tacitus vanished from the earth, and it was not until the fifteenth century that the single manuscript to which we owe our knowledge of them was found in the Westphalian cloister. In 1854 the French Egyptologist Mariette found on the breast of a mummy a papyrus containing beautiful verses by the Greek poet Alkman, of whose writings very little was known.

We like to fancy that it is the best of the old literature that has been preserved, but as a matter of fact the selection has been made by blind chance rather than literary discrimination. The same thing is true of medieval literature. We have but one manuscript each of Beowulf, Valdere, and the older Edda. The epic literature of Provence has vanished utterly, and of medieval French humorous literature not a hundredth part remains. In Berlin, in 1840, by the merest chance, sixty-one old French "prases" and "moralities," printed in the sixteenth century, were discovered which otherwise would have been lost to us. The celebrated Chanson de Roland was not discovered until 1837, after eight centuries of oblivion. And in all human probability no fewer than nineteen of Shakespeare's plays would have been lost had not Heminge and Condell collected and published his works seven years after his death.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**The Three-Years' College Course.**—The announcement that Harvard University will confer the degree of bachelor of arts at the end of three years' study, beginning with the class of 1905, is regarded as a significant sign of the times. Columbia University, it is reported, is also seriously considering the advisability of a similar shortening of its own course. Says *Harper's Weekly*:

"It has been growing more and more obvious yearly to those who observe conditions that a four-years' course in college, devoted wholly to the study of purely academic subjects, is at least a year too long, and, in the case of young men who are to embark upon a professional career, results in a very material loss of time without any corresponding advantage to be gained. The action of the Harvard authorities is a step in the right direction, but is it any more than a step? Are there not yet other steps to be taken by which the young man who proposes to become a doctor, or a lawyer, or a follower of a profession of some sort, may get at the really serious work of preparation a little sooner than now seems possible? What precise advantage an A.B. is to a man has never yet been made quite clear. There are A.B.'s in the world who lack ordinary sense, and the thousands of half-educated people one meets in the course of a year who rejoice in the possession of a sheepskin do little to convince the doubting mind that the degree has any significance whatsoever. Our colleges can render a real service if they will do something to give actual value to the certificates they issue. There is no more reason why the student who enters college with the idea of preparing himself for civil life should not be held to a regimen of the strictest sort than that the youths who go to Annapolis or to West Point should be permitted to play their way through the course prescribed by the curriculum. The whole system needs stiffening up if our colleges are really to do their best work, and until the academic departments of our universities are placed upon the same plane of efficiency as our professional schools, university authorities will have fallen short of the performance of the full measure of their duty."

The New York *Times* dissents from this view, seeing in the movement toward shorter college courses a tendency to rob life of "general cultivation and what used to be called 'a liberal education.'"

## THE "AMAZING POPULARITY" OF MARIE CORELLI.

THE remarkable sale of Marie Corelli's new novel, "Temporal Power," has created something of a literary sensation in England. The first edition of the book consisted of 150,000 copies, and is already almost disposed of. Altho not a single copy was sent to the reviewers, the book is being widely noticed in the London journals, and many attempts are made to explain the extraordinary popularity of a writer who seems to be almost universally regarded in literary circles as crude and commonplace. Says a writer in the London *Pilot*:

"In 'Temporal Power' you will find represented the crude tangle of thought or idea that floats in the tideway of a nation's progress; not directed, not sifted, not straightened out, but simply represented—reflected, if you will, but in the gaudy colors of melodrama. People in England have lately had the problems of constitutional government brought to their notice by the death of one sovereign and the accession of another; the thing has been talked of, it has been in people's minds. Therefore, Miss Corelli's book is about a sovereign and his country, about his private life, about his public life, about Socialists and Anarchists, about courtiers, mistresses, princes, statesmen. A fine theme; and what does Miss Corelli say about it all? Just what the man in the street, who had never given the subject any study or thought, would have said the first time he thought of it. That kings are for the most part very vicious and idle; that statesmen are all 'on the job'; that a king's position is a very trying one; that his influence ought to be exerted on the side of good. I never saw so many commonplaces collected round any given subject, and I never saw (except in Miss Corelli's books) such a string of commonplaces proclaimed with the fervor of one proclaiming a gospel. That, of course, is what the masses of people who read like; it is what they themselves do in conversation. They also like a fight or a brawl, therefore Miss Corelli is ever on the attack, hurling adjectives and abuse at some established stronghold. The Roman Catholic Church comes by many hard knocks in this book; the priest who represents it incites people to murder, bribes newspapers, snarls with his 'pale and ascetic face,' and commits suicide. Surely Miss Corelli omitted to add that he kept a *harem* and replenished it from among the penitents who sought his mediation? It is the same all round; superlatives reign; all people who represent organized power are villains and hypocrites; each of the heroines is the most perfect being, and has the finest figure, that ever was. The socialist hero—Sergius Thord is his name—is a very lurid figure indeed. Of course he had a 'dark leonine head'; of course 'a gleam of white teeth shone under his black moustache'; equally of course

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crowds roared his name, and swayed and seethed about when he spoke to 'My People,' with a very capital P, and they greeted his words with 'hurricanes of applause' and 'tempests of shouting.' Everything is hugely exaggerated; no seas were ever so sapphire-blue as those which Miss Corelli has occasion to use, no tempest so shrieking, no grasses so green, no women so beautiful. And, of course, the Hundred and Fifty Thousand like all that. They are not accustomed to use their own imagination, therefore the heavy brush, the heavy hand, and the gaudy colors of books like this. Also for those who, like the crowd, love a row, there is here all the exhilaration of a street brawl without the ignominy of the police court or the pain of broken heads. There is no need to denounce Miss Corelli's method of writing or her standards of taste to people whose taste is educated, simply because they do not like her books, and never could like them; neither is it necessary to discuss the social views which are set forth in 'Temporal Power,' because they are quite commonplace and uninteresting. The interest of such a book by such a writer consists not in what she has to say or the way she says it, but in the secret of her vast popularity."

Dr. Robertson Nicoll declares in *The British Weekly* that he doubts whether the novel would have had a sale of 2,000 copies if it had been published by a new writer. He adds, however, that "the style is on the whole clear and vigorous," and for popular purposes is "very effective." The London *Outlook* comments on the book as follows:

"Immense cleverness, unfailing volubility, and the persuasiveness of a born story-teller combine to catch the ordinary man and woman on their softest side. Such qualities must make for popularity for centuries to come, let education progress even faster than is likely. Miss Corelli assumes an air of enormous knowledge, takes her readers for common ignorant persons—children even—and preaches at them, babbles to them, scolds them, and instructs them on all the high things of heaven and earth as one perfectly informed with superlative wisdom. Hers is the ancient and ever-successful method by which cure-alls have been sold at fairs. But in sober truth this book on 'Temporal Power' shows Miss Corelli to be an amazingly ill-instructed writer, in whom no gift of humility operates to restrain her from dealing with profound problems of human existence. There is nowhere the slightest evidence of any process of thought; she simply takes whatever matters suggest themselves, or drags them in neck and crop, and rolls forth page after page of observation and comment facile, flatulent, feeble, but never by any chance beyond the meanest comprehension."

The book fares no better at the hands of the American critics. *The Independent* credits Miss Corelli with "a dime-novel imagination"; and the St. Louis *Mirror* observes that "her ignorance is sublimely splendid in its effrontery." The Boston *Transcript* says:

"Altho Marie Corelli's literary talents are unquestioned, they are so absolutely beyond the restraint of good taste, common sense, and sound judgment that it is impossible to read a dozen pages of any of her works without loss of patience approaching almost to disgust. In all that she writes her imagination runs riot, and her literary facility carries her into absurd situations and still more absurd dialog which arouse wonder that so many words can be used in the description of such unimportant and preposterous matters."

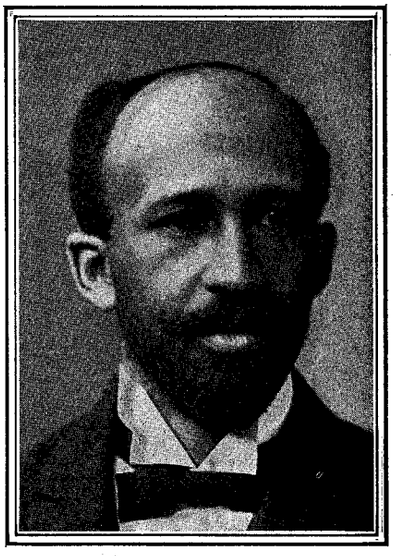
Mr. W. L. Alden makes the following humorous reference to the book in one of his recent London letters to the New York *Times Saturday Review*:

"Miss Corelli's new novel is piled high on every bookstand, and the piles daily melt away. I do not propose to speak of its merits, for Miss Corelli has often enough expressed the wish that critics would let her books alone. It might, however, be mentioned that the heroine of the new novel is called 'Gloria.' This is evidently an effort to show that Miss Corelli can draw a better 'Gloria' than her great rival Mr. Hall Caine. Miss Corelli has latterly manifested a firm determination to 'see' whatever Mr. Caine writes, and to 'go one better.' Thus when Mr. Caine wrote 'The Christian,' Miss Corelli immediately followed with 'The Master Christian,' and when Mr. Caine wrote a novel concerning priests and kings and socialists, and called it 'The Eternal City,' Miss Corelli 'raised' him by writing 'The Temporal Power.'

"Her idea of giving her heroine the same name as the heroine of one of her rival's most successful books is certainly an original one. Why should she not develop this idea still further, and give us a novel in which all the characters should be those concerning whom Mr. Caine has written? This would give her a capital opportunity to show that she could do far better with Mr. Caine's characters than he can do himself, and it would certainly add to her already amazing popularity."

## NECESSITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE NEGRO.

PROF. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, of Atlanta University, contributes an eloquent and striking article to *The Atlantic Monthly* (September), entitled "Of the Training of Black Men." In it he takes the ground that the salvation of the negro race will be worked out chiefly through the influence of higher education. He does not depreciate the negro industrial schools, nor overlook the incalculable benefit that has come to the negro race through all forms of manual training; but he insists that a new moral and intellectual dynamic is what the negro race needs more than all else, and that this can only come through an extension of the present educational system. The difficulties of the race problem, he says, "can be met in but one way: by the breadth and broadening of human reason, by catholicity of taste and culture." He writes further:



PROF. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

"The advocates of the higher education of the negro would be the last to deny the incompleteness and glaring defects of the present system: too many institutions have attempted to do college work, the work in some cases has not been thoroughly done, and quantity rather than quality has sometimes been sought. But all this can be said of higher education throughout the land: it is the almost inevitable incident of educational growth, and leaves the deeper question of the legitimate demand for the higher training of negroes untouched. And this latter question can be settled in but one way—by a first-hand study of the facts."

The facts in question show that about 2,000 negroes have obtained bachelor's degrees from the thirty-four collegiate institutions for colored men (Atlanta, Fish, Howard, etc.) already existing in the South; and 400 more have graduated from Harvard, Yale, Oberlin, and other Northern universities. In 1900, the conference at Atlanta University undertook an investigation into the present condition of these graduates. Professor Du Bois sums up the result of the inquiry as follows:

"Fifty-three per cent. of these graduates were teachers—presidents of institutions, heads of normal schools, principals of city school systems, and the like. Seventeen per cent. were clergymen; another seventeen per cent. were in the professions, chiefly as physicians. Over six per cent. were merchants, farmers, and artisans, and four per cent. were in the Government civil

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service. Granting even that a considerable proportion of the third unheard from are unsuccessful, this is a record of usefulness. Personally I know many hundreds of these graduates, and have corresponded with more than a thousand; through others I have followed carefully the life-work of scores; I have taught some of them and some of the pupils whom they have taught, lived in homes which they have builded, and looked at life through their eyes. Comparing them as a class with my fellow-students in New England and in Europe, I can not hesitate in saying that nowhere have I met men and women with a broader spirit of helpfulness, with deeper devotion to their life-work, or with more consecrated determination to succeed in the face of bitter difficulties than among negro college-bred men."

Civilization can never be built in the South, continues Professor Du Bois, with the negro people an ignorant, turbulent proletariat. The attempt to keep them laborers and nothing more, he thinks, is worse than futile:

"They are not fools, they have tasted of the Tree of Life, and they will not cease to think will not cease attempting to read the riddle of the world. By taking away their best-equipped teachers and leaders, by slamming the door of opportunity in the faces of their bolder and brighter minds, will you make them satisfied with their lot? or will you not rather transfer their leading from the hands of men taught to think to the hands of untrained demagogs? We ought not to forget that despite the pressure of poverty, and despite the active discouragement and even ridicule of friends, the demand for higher training steadily increases among negro youth: there were, in the years from 1875 to 1880, twenty-two negro graduates from the Northern colleges; from 1885 to 1890 there were forty-three, and from 1895 to 1900 nearly 100 graduates. From Southern negro colleges there were, in the same three periods, 143, 413, and over 500 graduates. Here, then, is the plain thirst for training; by refusing to give this talented tenth the key to knowledge can any sane man imagine that they will lightly lay aside their yearning and contentedly become hewers of wood and drawers of water?"

The foundations of knowledge in the negro race, as in others, concludes Professor Du Bois, "must be sunk deep in the college and university if we would build a solid, permanent structure." Is it so difficult, he asks, to found a negro college system "so manned and equipped as to steer successfully between the dilettante and the fool?" He adds:

"The function of the negro college then is clear: it must maintain the standards of popular education, it must seek the social regeneration of the negro, and it must help in the solution of problems of race contact and cooperation. And finally, beyond all this, it must develop men. Above our modern socialism, and out of the worship of the mass, must persist and evolve that higher individualism which the centers of culture protect; there must come a loftier respect for the sovereign human soul that seeks to know itself and the world about it; that seeks a freedom for expansion and self-development; that will love and hate and labor in its own way, untrammeled alike by old and new. Such souls aforetime have inspired and guided worlds, and if we be not wholly bewitched by our Rhine-gold, they shall again. Herein the longing of black men must have respect: the rich and bitter depth of their experience, the unknown treasures of their inner life, the strange rendings of nature they have seen, may give the world new points of view and make their loving, living, and doing precious to all human hearts. And to themselves in these the days that try their souls the chance to soar in the dim blue air above the smoke is to their finer spirits boon and guerdon for what they lose on earth by being black.

"I sit with Shakespeare and he winces not. Across the color line I move arm in arm with Balzac and Dumas, where smiling men and welcoming women glide in gilded halls. From out the caves of Evening that swing between the strong-limbed earth and the tracery of the stars, I summon Aristotle and Aurelius and what soul I will, and they come all graciously with no scorn nor condescension. So, wed with truth, I dwell above the Veil. Is this the life you grudge us, O knightly America? Is this the life you long to change into the dull red hideousness of Georgia? Are you so afraid lest peering from this high Pisgah, between Philistine and Amalekite, we sight the Promised Land?"

## HAS THE MUSICAL SYMPHONY HAD ITS DAY?

MR. HENRY T. FINCK, the musical critic of the New York *Evening Post*, gives it as his opinion that the symphony, as a form of musical art, is doomed to extinction. "There can be no doubt," he thinks, "that the art form of the future for orchestral music is the symphonic poem as constructed by Liszt, Saint-Saëns, and Dvorák." Mr. Finck writes further (in *The Forum*, October-December) as follows:

"Beethoven undoubtedly improved on the symphonies of Haydn and Mozart in many important respects; there is more thought, and food for thought, in one of his than in a dozen of theirs. But his doubling the length of the symphony was a grievous error, which has done a great deal to retard the evolution of music, and has consigned to oblivion many works that might have lived had not their composers, with his example before them, been tempted to stretch out their material to tedious lengths.

"As the three-volume novel has had its day, so the four-movement symphony is doomed to extinction. It is too long. Its writers usually labor under the strange delusion that genius consists in taking some insignificant theme and developing it interminably with the utmost display of technical skill and ingenuity. Genius, on the contrary, consists in the faculty of originating significant ideas, expressing them in the simplest possible way, and stopping short when all that is new has been said, whether it makes one page or a dozen or more. In architecture there is some excuse for skyscrapers, because, if not beautiful, they are at any rate useful and profitable. But long symphonies are the reverse of useful and profitable. A very talented composer, who died six years ago, the Viennese Anton Bruckner, practically wrecked his whole career by writing skyscraper symphonies lasting up to an hour and a half. No conductor dared to risk the success of a whole concert on such works, and consequently they were ignored, and the poor deluded man died broken-hearted. He had been unable to read the signs of the times. . . .

"Apart from its usually excessive length, the symphony has the fatal defect of not being an organic form of art. With a few exceptions, there is no more connection between its four movements than there is between four Pullman cars; less, indeed, because the best Pullman trains are vestibuled, whereas Haydn made the blunder of entirely detaching the symphonic movements; and this blunder has been perpetuated to the present day, altho Mendelssohn, Schumann, and a few more recent writers have, in single instances, run their movements together and also tried to connect them organically by employing, to a slight extent, the same thematic material in two or more of them. But the symphony can hardly be saved by that device. It is too artificial in structure to survive much longer."

## NOTES.

ANDREW CARNEGIE contributes an introduction to Joseph B. Gilder's book on "The American Ideal, as Expounded by American Statesmen."

*Tit-Bits*, the famous English journal founded by Sir George Newnes, finds its American counterpart in a new and sprightly New York monthly, *American Tit-Bits*, edited by Walter Pulitzer.

LYMAN B. GLOVER, the dramatic critic of the Chicago *Record-Herald* and "the dean of the local dramatic writers" (to quote the New York *Times*), has become manager and personal adviser of Richard Mansfield.

THE statement is made by Chapman & Hall, the English publishers of Dickens's works, that their annual sales have reached the immense total for many years past of 250,000 copies. In popularity "Pickwick" leads, and close upon that comes "David Copperfield." Says the London *Academy*: "When it is remembered that many of the novels are out of copyright and have been issued in various forms by other publishers, it will be seen how enormous the sale of Dickens continues to be." American publishers have frequently made this same statement.

THE city of Patras, Greece, has decided upon the erection of a church, to cost 2,000,000 drachmas ($250,000), by means of an architectural contest. The results of the competition are to be submitted to some academy of the fine arts in Europe, and a first prize of 10,000 francs, a second of 4,000 francs, and a third of 2,000 francs are offered. "Much interest," declares Mr. F. W. Jackson, United States consul at Patras, "is manifested in the attitude of American artists. It is to be hoped that from among the men who have planned and constructed some of the most remarkable buildings in the world will be found one equal to planning a Byzantine temple to the satisfaction of the Greeks."

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### GLACIERS AND CIVILIZATION.

THESE two subjects would seem at first sight to be entirely unrelated, yet the latest studies in anthropology make it quite probable that the advent of the glacial period in the earth's history marked important changes in man's modes of life and thought. How this may have come about is described by F. Legge in *The Academy and Literature* (London, August 30). Mr. Legge thus characterizes European man as he was before the northern hemisphere became covered with ice:

". . . A nomad and a hunter, sleeping, like Robinson Crusoe, in trees, acquainted with the use of fire, and armed with a single weapon made from a roughly chipped flint. He either lived in single pairs or in groups of two or three families, and it is not yet quite settled that he had then acquired the use of speech. He seems to have gone completely naked, and to have haunted only the flat country and the banks of rivers. As for religion he had none at all, and he threw his dead into the midden in which are found the bones of the animals he struck down for food. In all respects he seems to have been a most unpleasant and irreclaimable savage."

Then came the great change of climate that ushered in what we know as the glacial epoch. The polar ice-cap pushed its way down until it invaded the regions inhabited by man. Mr. Legge thus describes the result:

"The first to fly before the advancing cold into the regions that remained temperate were the herb-eating animals who found the leaves and grasses on which they fed either killed or covered by the ice. Then followed the flesh-eaters who preyed upon their more peaceable fellows, and, with them, man, who was probably even then one of the most destructive flesh-eaters of them all. But here they found a new danger awaiting them. The tilting of the earth's floor which led to the filling up of the Atlantic Ocean and perhaps some increase in the flooding of what is now the desert of Sahara had caused the formation of a mass of vapor which descended in the form of rain upon all lands south of the ice-cap. The rains seem to have fallen almost incessantly, swelling further the already swollen rivers into floods and surpassing the Biblical deluge in so far that they must have lasted for years and centuries instead of days. What became of the other animals during this time we do not know, but probably the strength and swiftness of the larger brutes like the elephants and tigers enabled them to transport themselves to high ground beyond the reach of the floods. As for man, the weakest and yet the most resourceful of the larger brutes, he took refuge from the storms in grottoes and caverns, and it was here that, for the first time, he became a social animal. Here the fire, which on the banks of the stream where he had before made his resting-place was perhaps only an occasional accident, became really the domestic hearth round which huddled all the different families compelled by the storms to take refuge in the cave. Here for the first time the long periods of enforced idleness from the chase induced him to make himself clothes from the skins of the animals which he snared or ran down. Here, too, the leisure and perhaps the spirit of emulation produced by the society of his fellows led him to fashion new weapons and tools, to make scrapers for skins, axes for cutting, maces for striking, instead of the clumsy chipped flint held in the hand which in the earlier days formed his only implement. And here especially, the pressure of common danger and the need of organized defense against the cave-bear and the cave-lion led him to elect a common leader as stags and horses are wont to do, to whose rule he voluntarily submitted. The arts of decoration, of industry, and of government all took their rise within the cave.

"At length the glaciers retreated, and as the new vegetation sprang up in their wake the animals followed it northward, and with the animals went man. But it was a changed being who went with them, and after this his rise was rapid. The drying-up of the land had cleared away the fogs which had for so long hid the sun, and henceforth the summers were more hot, while the winters, owing to radiation, were more cold than before. Hence the animals—now chiefly the horse and the reindeer—by which primitive man lived, migrated at fixed times in search of the climate necessary to them, and man became a traveler. True, too, to the lessons of mutual help that he had learned in the cave, he hit upon a plan of division of labor, so that the most skilful handicraftsman stayed at home and made axes while the swiftest and strongest hunter used them abroad for their mutual sustenance. And now began the dawnings of art. Vanity seems to have been its first motive; for its earliest efforts seem to have been directed to painting the face with different colored earths, to making ornaments that were not yet amulets, and to adorning the skins in which the artist was clad. But before long art began to be practised for its own sake, or rather for the pleasure that it gave to the practiser, and weapons, tools, and sometimes the rocks were covered with pictorial representations of animals and of man himself. It is even possible that in the figures shown upon certain colored stones belonging to paleolithic times, we have the first precursor of a system of writing. And as the materials necessary for such designs were not always to be found in one place, while well-decorated weapons, tools, and clothes had a certain value of their own, some sort of system of barter with distant tribes sprang up, and so trade was born.

"Here we must stop. It is the opinion of writers like M. de Mortillet that in Europe, at all events, the education of our ancestors was completed by the invasion of tribes coming from Asia Minor, who introduced among the aborigines the domestication of animals, the practise of agriculture, and finally religion, war, and slavery. It may be so, altho this raises the question how these invaders themselves came to be instructed in these matters, which is a question which can not here be answered. Perhaps enough has been said to show us in these days of Alpine accidents, when the ice takes its toll of victims as regularly as does the sea, how important a part the glacier, now only thought of as part of the regular furniture of the playground of Europe, has formerly played in the civilization of the European man."

### IS THE KITCHEN INDISPENSABLE?

THIS question is answered in the negative by Dr. David Paulson, writing in *Good Health*. Arguing from the ready-cooked preparations that are now becoming more and more common, he concludes that in the near future the house will need no cooking-room of its own. Says Dr. Paulson:

"Almost every branch of human industry has either been revolutionized or has had its pulse-beat quickened by being brought into contact with inventive genius and labor-saving devices. The kitchen alone has heroically resisted the aggressive encroachments of modern improvements. In the majority of homes, while the husband reaps the advantages which have been developed by modern science, his wife continues to supervise a kitchen whose methods have not been materially changed since the days when her grandmother divided her time between bending over the spinning-wheel and working in front of a hot fireplace.

"The mush is cooked in practically the same way and in similarly constructed kettles, and is, therefore, just as pasty now as it was then. The bread is as doughy in this generation as it was in the last, and the poor stomach, which does not now have the benefit of the strong nerve impulse which the active life of our forefathers tended to promote, has to be coaxed by digestive stimulants. When these fail, its various protests are often silenced by vile nostrums.

"Cereal foods should be subjected to sufficient heat to dextrinize them thoroughly, and this can be accomplished much more satisfactorily in properly equipped food factories under scientific supervision, than it ever will be in the average kitchen, while the present more or less desultory way of cooking still prevails. Peas and beans can be relieved of their almost indigestible hull, and then baked, on a large scale, far more economically than they can be prepared in the individual home.

"The education of the average cook has not been sufficiently extensive to enable her to discover the fact that nuts are the most nutritious food that nature produces; much less has she acquired the art of transforming them into wholesome, appetizing, and readily digestible food preparations. The dainty nut preparations that are now made in many factories, as a result of

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painstaking experimentation and in accordance with definite formulas, afford a splendid demonstration of the superiority of the food factory over the kitchen. The latest invasion which the factory has made into the kitchen domain is by placing upon the market a series of cereal nut-soup stocks. With the mere addition of a little boiling water and some simple stirring, the most untutored cook can produce surprisingly appetizing soups from these stocks.

"It is already acknowledged that fruits can be put up more beautifully as well as more successfully in the canning factory than in the kitchen. This does away in one stroke with the annual fruit-canning annoyances that were such a source of affliction to our patient mothers and grandmothers.

"The kitchen, like the spinning-wheel and the old-fashioned reaper, must sooner or later become merely a relic of a bygone age. There will be those who will deplore the disappearance of the kitchen and home cooking, just as there were some who lamented the displacement of the candle by lamps, lamps by gas, and gas by the electric light; but labor-saving devices and modern inventive genius are invading the kitchen, and its days will soon be numbered."

## A NEW METHOD OF ANESTHESIA.

A CURIOUS discovery made by a Dutch physician, Dr. Steiner, among some Javanese prisoners in a hospital at Surabaya, Java, is reported by *La Semaine Médicale* (Paris). According to an abstract published in *Cosmos* (August 30), Dr. Steiner observed a native who appeared to be treating his comrades by plunging them into a sort of stupor, which he obtained by compression of the carotid artery. The author notes that this method of anesthesia, tho unknown to us, was probably practised among the ancients, for the carotid was sometimes known as *arteria soporifera* [the sleep-giving artery], and a similar name is still used among the Russians. Says the writer, describing the results of the treatment observed among the Javanese:

"Under the influence of this treatment the patient was seen to grow restless; at the same time his respiration became quicker and deeper; then the head fell backward. The compression of the neck was stopped, and the patient, after keeping for some instants the same immovable attitude of a sleeping man, opened his eyes with an expression of astonishment, as if he had been rudely awakened.

"M. Steiner soon learned that this practise is widespread in the eastern part of Java, as in the islands of Madura and Banka, and that it is often accompanied by the use of general massage, which appears to be greatly in vogue among the natives. . . . They believe that it has a favorable effect in cases of fatigue, headache, insomnia, etc.

"These facts appearing to be worth more careful study, the author made a series of experiments on thirty Javanese, two of whom were women. He first applied the process as it had been taught him by the curer of Surabaya, but later he was led to modify it so that he could better observe the subject under experiment. . . . Of the thirty subjects so treated, only five did not respond; with all the others there suddenly came on a complete loss of sensibility and thought, so that in one case the author lanced an inguinal abscess without the knowledge of the patient. In the course of the experiments there was not the least accident. . . . It should be noted that the experiments were made on subjects exempt from all affections of the vascular system, and that the duration of the compression was always very short.

"To explain these phenomena, we evidently can not have recourse to suggestion, since pressure exerted not on the carotid but in the neighborhood of this artery remains absolutely without effect. On the other hand, . . . cerebral anemia, which the author was at first inclined to regard as the cause of these manifestations, can not be the only one. . . . It is probable that other factors, such as the compression of the pneumogastric nerve and the ganglions of the sympathetic system, add their part to the effect.

"Whatever may be the interpretation of the mechanism that produces the phenomenon, it seems worthy of notice, and Steiner asks whether anesthesia by compression of the carotid may not find a place in surgery, owing to its absolute harmlessness and to the rapidity with which it causes sleep to take place. At any rate, 'Javanese narcosis' may perhaps be susceptible of successful application to the treatment of certain brain troubles, such as headache, vertigo, insomnia, etc."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE LATEST BALLOONING FEAT.

SANTOS DUMONT has been eclipsed, or at least some Englishmen think so, by Stanley Spencer, who has just sailed thirty miles over London in a dirigible balloon or "air-ship" of his own invention. This balloon, we are told in a despatch to *The Sun* (New York, September 21) embodied some new features, including the position of the propeller, which was in front instead of behind. Says this paper:

"The skeleton framework of the air-ship is a frail-looking affair about fifteen feet long, with a cradle for the aeronaut a few feet from the back end. The tractor, which is made of pine, is placed in the fore-part of the framework and draws the ship after it. Mr. Spencer believes that the bluntness of the front makes for steadiness, rigidity, and progression. The gas-bag, which is 70 feet long, is capable of holding 20,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. It is so constructed that, if in the event of a mischance it is torn, it acts as a parachute, bringing the aeronaut safely to the earth. It can descend rapidly. The gas can be replaced by air in a very short time. The motor is the most interesting part of the mechanism. A slender platform of bamboo and rope suspended from the balloon acts as a car and carries the engine. It also provides a footing for three or four persons. The patrol motor, which has a capacity of 30 horse-power, is placed as far as possible from the gas-valve."

The aeronaut said, in an interview:

"I began the ascent at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and descended at the end of the journey like a butterfly on a flower at 6 o'clock. I calculate that the entire distance covered was about thirty miles. Before crossing the Thames I made two circular evolutions, and circumvented the big wheel at the Earl's Court Exposition. The people looked like ants. They could see and hear the propeller working. I thought of alighting at Harrow, but there were too many houses, so I proceeded to Eastcote, where I descended in perfect safety without any assistance.

"A few minutes after I got down an old farmer came along. He was too frightened to come very near. Perhaps he took me for the first arrival from Mars. He came to my assistance, however, and between us we managed to disinflate the balloon. Others came and assisted me, so that two hours after alighting the whole air-ship was packed for London."

Mr. Spencer asserts that the steering-apparatus was perfect and that his "ship" answered her helm beautifully, but spectators report that the machine sometimes whirled oddly about and seemed not to be in perfect control. The correspondent of *The Sun* states that the all-important question of control in a wind—the rock on which so many aeronautical ventures have split—is by no means settled.

**Non-Microbian Germ-Diseases.**—Only a few years ago, says a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (August 2), the notion of infection was strictly limited to the idea of microbes, and all infectious diseases were attributed to the action of microbian germs. Infections provoked by organisms having no relationship with the microbes had, it is true, been observed, but these organisms were classified in the same group with the microbes and were described under names implying connection with these latter organisms. The reviewer continues:

"Thus the history of the parasites of actinomycosis, of madura foot, of the farcy of cattle, etc., occurs in most treatises on bacteriology, and even the parasite of malaria is sometimes to be found there under the name *bacillus malariæ*. Of late, however, observations have been multiplied of true infection produced by divers definite organisms that have no possible rela-

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tionship with microbes. To mention only vegetable organisms, it will be sufficient to note certain mucorini, most of the blastomycetes, various species of plectascinea, etc. . . . As we know, the seat of these parasites is very variable. A certain number are localized in the integuments, developing on the surface of the skin, penetrating into it more or less deeply, and even invading the hair, nails, etc. But others penetrate into the interior of the organism, taking up their abode either in the mucous surfaces of the digestive apparatus or in the respiratory organs; or they may enter other systems through the blood and then may give rise to real generalized infection. The various diseases due to these fungi have a very complicated pathology, of which we understand the causes better than the symptoms, and whose means of cure are yet very insufficiently developed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE ENGINEER AND THE MOTORMAN—A COMPARISON.

IT seems to be the general impression that while the position of locomotive engineer requires careful training, almost any one can run a trolley-car. The writer of a leading editorial in *The Scientific American* (September 13) assures us that this is by no means the case. Taking as his text the recent narrow escape of President Roosevelt, he maintains that most trolley accidents are due to the incompetence of the men in charge of the motors, and urges greater attention to the selection and training of these men. He says:

"Considerations of public safety demand a thorough investigation of the whole subject of the selection and training of motormen; and in considering this question it is necessary to realize at the very outset that the responsibilities of the task assigned to the motorman have been greatly underrated. We venture to assert without fear of contradiction that the driving of a motor-car at a moderate speed in a crowded city, or at the higher speeds that obtain in suburban service, calls for closer watchfulness and quicker judgment than the driving of a fast passenger-locomotive on a steam-railroad. A few considerations will show this. In the first place, the steam-locomotive runs on a fenced-in right of way, and has the exclusive use of its own pair of steel rails; its movements are controlled by an elaborate system of signals, which is so arranged that the engineer, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, finds every provision made to assist him in controlling his train and maintaining it in its proper position relative to other trains; there are no cross streets at every 200 to 300 feet, through which other trains may come unheralded to cross his track; nor is there a mass of vehicular or pedestrian traffic that may quickly gather and surge over the track in front of him, necessitating exquisite judgment as to pace and distance if he would avoid continual arrest on the charge of culpable homicide.

"The motorman, on the other hand, runs his car on a public thoroughfare; he has no signals to warn him of obstructions; no carefully marked-off distances; no home and distance signals; no clearly painted signboards giving him the pitch of the hills, or even in some cases the curvature of the line; he has to depend on his own judgment as to speed and distance; and at any time, when he is speeding his car in the effort to keep up with the company's schedule, he is liable to find the track ahead of him obstructed by a lumbering wagon or some unsuspecting or bewildered pedestrian. We venture to repeat that of the two men the motorman holds the more difficult and responsible position; and yet we find that while in the case of the steam-railroad engineers are subjected to an apprenticeship of many years before they graduate to the throttle, and by that time are a highly intelligent and well-paid body of men, the average trolley-car motorman, on the other hand, is rushed into his job with absurdly inadequate preparation; that his pay is barely half as much as that of the locomotive engineer; and that in point of intelligence, training, and reliability he does not compare with the men who, as a matter of fact, have the less difficult and exacting work to do.

"This is all wrong, and we are paying the penalty for it in the ghastly list of tragedies which, during the last summer months, has been growing frightfully in length and in the shocking nature of its fatalities. The fact of the matter is that while the motorman had a comparatively easy task when electric trolleys were first introduced, when cars were small and speeds were low, the motorman of to-day is in a vastly different position, handling as he does a car which is two or three times as heavy and travels at nearly two or three times the speed of the car of fifteen years ago. The great peril through which our President has recently passed will not have been without its due effect if it leads to a thorough investigation and some stringent laws on the selection and training of trolley-car motormen."

## A NEW ATMOSPHERIC GAS.

ANOTHER new gas has been discovered in the atmosphere. This time it is not a normal component like argon and its companions, but rather an impurity like the carbonic acid that is almost always present. The new gas is described in *La Science Illustrée* (August 30) by M. M. Molinié. It is a formic amid, composed of nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, and the fact of its existence has been officially announced by a commission of the Institute. M. Molinié says:

"The experiment is a delicate one—the air passing through a tube filled with lime-water or baryta-water determines a white deposit of alkaline carbonate in the limpid liquid. All the carbonic acid is thus collected in insoluble combination, and the estimation of this deposit enables us to measure with great exactness the variations of the element carbon in the atmosphere. The mean is about 30 liters to 100 cubic meters [0.03 of one per cent. by volume], with regular diurnal and nocturnal oscillations, differences between city and country, etc.; but a curious thing is that if the duration of contact of the air and the alkali is prolonged for several hours, the quantity of carbonic acid measured increases in large proportions.

"Whence comes this acid, which is not detected when the air passes through the liquid that is supposed to retain all the carbonic acid? The explanation that is most plausible and that has been verified by experiment refers the effects to the presence in the air of an organic gas, which is destroyed by the alkali with formation of carbonic acid. After investigation M. Henriet recognized the presence of a formic amid.

"This discovery is interesting from several points of view, the gas existing in notable proportions. . . . Such a gas may greatly affect the purity and value of an atmosphere; . . . it is perhaps to compounds of this kind or to closely related chemical species that we must attribute the toxic power of disease-laden air that often shows on analysis little or no difference from pure mountain air.

"From the physiological point of view the presence of an amid may clear up some obscure points in the assimilation of carbon by plants. According to the theory now held, the carbonic acid is decomposed into retained carbon and expired oxygen under the influence of light, by the chlorophyl of the leaves. This fixed carbon is not naturally in the state of coal as it comes from the mines. The cellular edifice takes it as a foundation by associating it with divers atoms, forming many compounds, such as alkaloids, sugars, gums, etc.; but there must exist between the carbonic acid and its fixation-products numerous intermediaries. Formic aldehyd has been isolated by English scientists, and the new amid may perhaps, when its action on chlorophyl is known, enable us to discover in what state the carbon becomes fixed. This amid is perhaps the transition form between the fixed product of combustion and the carbon of the cell."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**The Odor of a New Fire.**—It is a well-known fact, says *Cassier's Magazine* (September), that an unpleasant smell makes itself manifest in buildings when the heating apparatus is employed for the first time after a long interval of rest, even if the temperature does not reach the boiling-point of water. Many reasons have been put forward in explanation of this fact, and it has been frequently asserted that the smell was due to a dry distillation of the dust particles, tho this could take place only at temperatures greatly exceeding those likely to arise in the usual forms of low-pressure steam appa-

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ratus, or those depending on the circulation of hot water. In order to arrive at the real cause of this evil, exhaustive examinations have been made in Germany of the different kinds of dust deposited in dwellings and school-buildings. The results of these examinations as recorded in the *Gesundheits-Ingenieur* and abstracted in the volume of Foreign Abstracts of the Institution of Civil Engineers, have shown the fine dust, collected with due precautions, to consist largely, and in some cases wholly, of very minutely divided horse-dung. Moreover, the dust found in the cold pipes always contained a larger proportion of moisture and was rich in micro-organisms. When the apparatus is first set in operation the warmth induces these organisms to vegetate in great numbers and results in setting free large volumes of ammonia. This gives rise to the unpleasant smell and has an irritating effect on the mucous membrane. In order to avoid the smells, all that is needed is to thoroughly clean the pipes and coils before the fires are lighted."

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**Utilization of Atmospheric Electricity.**—It has been reported that this long-sought end has been attained by Clement Figueras, an engineer of the Canary Islands, who has been a professor at St. Augustin's College, Las Palmas. The story goes that he has "discovered the means of transforming the electric energy of the atmosphere so that it may be utilized industrially." He keeps details secret, and has had different parts of his apparatus, so it is said, constructed at Paris, at Berlin, and in America for greater safety. *The Electrical Age* states that Figueras claims to be able to obtain a current of 550 volts with which he runs a 25 horse-power motor and lights his house. Large sums are said to have been refused by the inventor for his secret. *L'Electricien* (Paris) remarks that if this extraordinary report should be true, the consequences of the discovery would be incalculable; but it prudently adds that many other inventors have had similar dreams without realizing them. *Cosmos* comments on the matter as follows: "If M. Figueras has found out this secret, why is he contented with 25 horse-power? The source is inexhaustible, and except for the first cost of the apparatus, there is no reason why several ciphers should not be added to his figures. What gold-mine owner is content with taking out a few grams of metal and leaving great nuggets behind?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**The Taste of Milk.**—It is well known that the flavor of the milk given by a cow may be, and is, to a certain extent, influenced by the food eaten by the animal. An investigation recently made along this line by Backhaus, of Königsberg University, is thus described in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 9):

"Cows were given various substances in their regular food, and record was kept not only of the influence of these on the flavor of the milk, but of the action of the milk on the health of the consumers. . . . It was clearly observed that altho foods play a part—or rather, certain foods, for some have no influence—there is also a very evident personal influence. Some cows give always, no matter what their food may be, a milk of strong or disagreeable flavor, which is apt to cause digestive troubles. In vain is the food changed; the flavor persists. We thus see that the taste of the milk depends in a certain measure on the cow's food, but in a degree more important still on the inherent peculiarities of the animal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**A Tree that Dries up Springs.**—At a recent meeting of the National Agricultural Society [of France] M. Lamey reported, according to *Cosmos*, that the eucalyptus is a dangerous tree in the neighborhood of springs, which it dries up rapidly. "I have seen," said he, . . . "a eucalyptus whose roots had penetrated into the pipes of a sink. The fountain that supplied the house had been destroyed by the roots of neighboring eucalyptus trees, which it was necessary to cut down. . . . At the forestry station of St. Ferdinand, built near a spring that issues from a natural grotto, the roots of the eucalyptus trees planted above have penetrated the fissures in the rock and have completely covered the interior of the grotto with a thick velvety layer formed by an innumerable quantity of tiny rootlets, short and tufted, similar to those by which the ivy clings to walls. Owing to their energetic absorptive power, these rootlets, greedy for water, had also invaded and choked the conduits so that the outflow from the spring was greatly reduced. We may say, then, that altho certain species of eucalyptus are valuable aids in drying marshy land, it is prudent to keep from planting them in the neighborhood of springs used for domestic purposes or irrigation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Fireproof Wood.**—A series of experiments on "fireproofed" wood have recently been carried out by Prof. C. L. Norton, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. *Engineering* (London) thus describes the experiments and their results:

"In the first place, small pieces of treated and untreated wood were held over a Bunsen burner. The untreated woods flamed, but the fireproofed specimens burned without flame, and the glow always disappeared very quickly after removal from the flame of the Bunsen burner. On weighing the specimens after the experiment, it was found that in the case of oak the loss in the Bunsen flame was the same with fireproofed and untreated specimens; but with pine the latter lost fifteen per cent. more than the treated wood. In other experiments the time taken to burn through sticks in the Bunsen flame was noted, and in general the fireproofed specimens lasted one minute longer than the untreated ones. Placed in an electric muffle, all the fireproofed woods could readily be reduced to charcoal; but if dropped on to a red-hot iron plate, untreated specimens caught fire, whilst the others merely charred at the points of contact. Other experiments included the firing of two huts—one built of natural and the other of fireproofed timber, the latter showing much the greater resistance. An important point brought out in the experiments was that the specimens merely painted with a fireproof paint resisted quite as well as those in which the whole mass of the timber had been impregnated with a fireproofing solution."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SOME very interesting observations from balloons have been made relating to ornithology," say *The Aeronautical World*. "Inquiry resulted in the assumption that 401 metres [1,315 feet] was the limit to which birds rise above the surface of the earth, and that there was, therefore, no ground for the assertion of a well-known zoologist that there were birds which raised themselves 8,000 metres [26,240 feet] above the surface of the earth. The lowest limits of the clouds seem to be the highest of bird flight. More comprehensive observations are yet necessary, especially in countries where many birds of passage cross, as, for example, Italy."

"DOUBT continues to reign in the world of electricians," says *Cosmos*, "regarding the reality of the communication established by Marconi between Newfoundland and England. Recently, in *L'Étincelle Électrique*, M. Turpain, a specialist in the matter, expresses very categorically his opinion of the announced results. He believes that the signals received must be attributed to atmospheric influences and not to the operations of the transmitting-station. He thinks also that Marconi has not solved the problem of synchronism in such a way as to permit the localization of wireless messages. We must then await new and more convincing experiments before giving a definite opinion, but it would seem that so far the proprietors of the Atlantic cables have no very serious reason to be disturbed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"ODD resemblances to various objects, which can only be regarded as accidental coincidences, are presented by a number of fungi," says Rev. A. S. Wilson in *Knowledge*, August. "There is the Jew's-ear fungus, which grows on stumps of the elder, and is so named from its unmistakable likeness to a human ear. The Geasters are curiously like starfish; Aseröe has an extraordinary resemblance both in form and color to a sea-anemone; equally remarkable is the likeness to a bird's nest seen in species of Crucibulum, Cyathus, and Nidularia. Tho most of these are too small to impose on one, the resemblance is singularly exact, and a large specimen might almost pass for the nest of some small bird, the eggs being admirably represented by the little oval fruits of the fungus. Even in such cases we must not too rashly conclude that the resemblance confers no advantage. The existence of attractive characters in so many fungi points to the conclusion that the same principles are in operation among them as among flowering plants. Numerous facts indicate a tendency in fungi to assume a guise which helps either to protect the plant or to promote the fertilization, germination, or dispersion of its spores. If, as some mycologists believe, spores benefit through being swallowed by animals, it is easy to understand how a fungus might profit by being mistaken even for a bird's nest containing eggs."

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## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

### A NEW ARGUMENT FOR REINCARNATION.

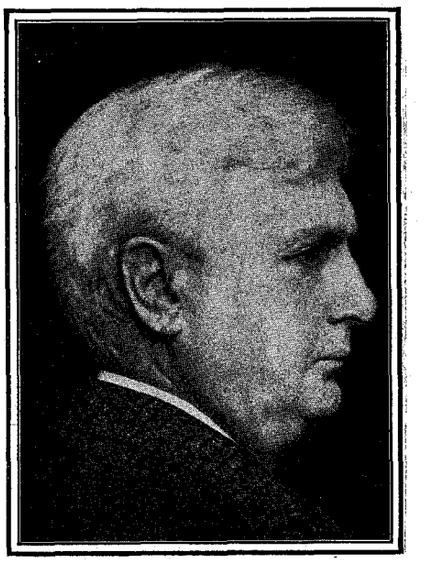
THE old doctrine of "metempsychosis," or transmigration of souls, voiced by the Greek philosophers, accepted as an essential feature of the tenets of Buddhism, and advocated in Europe and America by the thinkers of the Theosophical school, finds an able advocate in Mr. Orlando J. Smith, president of the American Press Association, whose new book on the subject is characterized by Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard Uuiversity (in a review in the Boston *Transcript*), as a work "singularly original and individual" and "on many accounts the most interesting contribution to the ample literature concerning free-will and predestination." The title of the book is "Eternalism: A Theory of Infinite Justice," and Mr. Smith's argument may be summarized as follows:

It is usually assumed that the individual is created at his birth by a divine Power, or by the processes of Nature. Now we can not deny that some individuals are born good and others bad, and it seems to be impossible to reconcile with infinite Justice the theory that one individual is created—"compelled to be"—with a noble character, and another individual with a vicious character.

If God or Nature has created a criminal, can we acquit the Creator of all accountability for the criminal? Has not the soul which is created vicious been deeply wronged? How can men be held to equal moral accountability if they have not been endowed in the beginning with equal goodness, equal strength, equal intelligence? Are not those who are born vicious really the victims of the malice of Nature or of the wrath of God?

Such questions are not answered satisfactorily by the Christian religion. The argument that all men have been given freedom by their Maker to choose between good and evil is not rational. How can a man created deaf gain freedom to hear; or a man blind win the freedom to see? How can one created morally deaf be free to hear, or one created morally blind be free to see? If the soul be created, it can only act in harmony with the nature or character given to it by its Maker.

The whole theory of Creation—the creation of the Universe, of the race of men, of the soul of the individual—is at variance with the trend, deductions, and demonstrations of modern science. We can conceive of no time when Nothing was, and Something was not. Creation, in its basic sense—the making of something out of nothing—is, so far as science knows, impossible. Annihilation—the reduction of something to nothing—is equally impossible. What we loosely call Creation and Annihilation are really Transformations of old matter, old force, old thought, old spirit. The Universe, matter, force, and the essence of all things being immortal and eternal, then the soul of man, which is the essence of man, must also be immortal and eternal, uncreatable and indestructible, preexistent and after-existent.



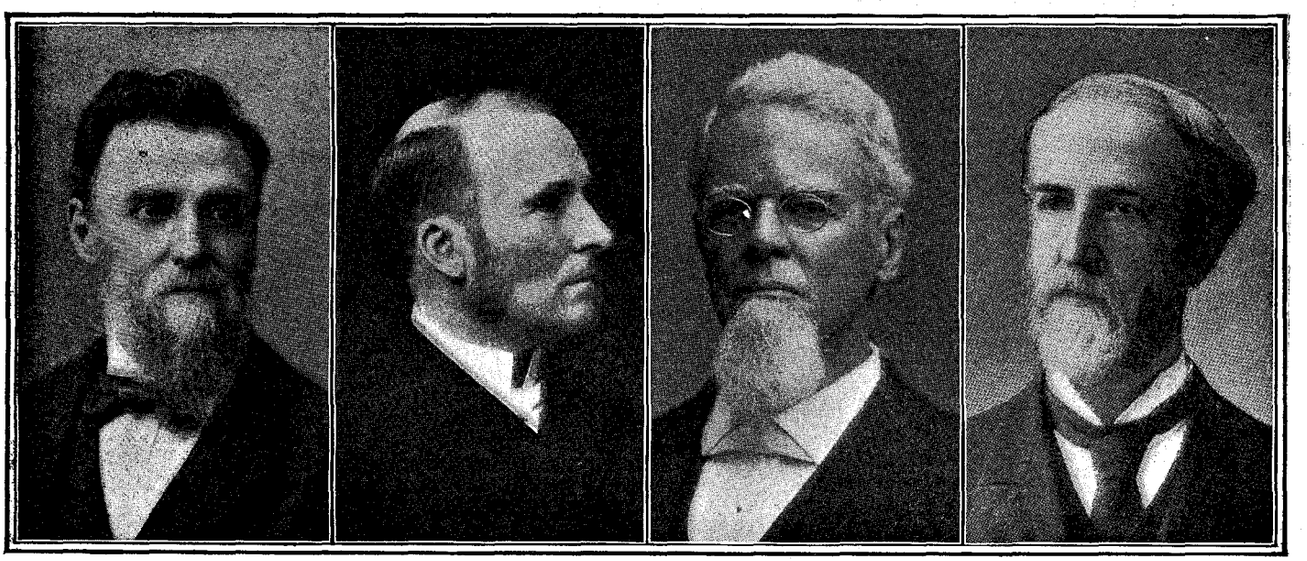
ORLANDO J. SMITH.

Building upon this theory, "Eternalism" teaches that man builds his own character—that we are sick because we have neglected the laws of health; ignorant because we have failed to improve our opportunities; fretful, despondent, lazy, or cowardly because we have cultivated mean-spiritedness; boasters, drunkards, ingrates, thieves, liars, or murderers because we have dishonored ourselves—that we reap as we have sown—that each one is what he has made himself in his previous existence—that man is forever working out his own damnation, or his own salvation—that he may rise to divine altitudes, or fall to the level of the reptile or the insect.

The philosophy of Eternalism is good for man. It alone maintains the accountability of man, the freedom of man, the dignity of the soul of man. It dignifies and exalts our conception of the order of Nature—it is in harmony with the oldest truths in Religion, and with the newest facts in science—it unfolds a new heaven and a new earth—it gives us a philosophy to sustain us in our hardest trials; a hope to illumine our darkest hours; a faith based on reason and understanding.

And, finally, the philosophy of Eternalism—and it alone—enthrones Justice as the Supreme Law, the Fundamental Verity, the Divine Principle, of the Universe.

Professor Shaler, whose review of Mr. Smith's book has already been referred to, concedes much ingenuity to the argu-



F. BARTLETT CONVERSE, FRANCIS R. BEATTIE, Editors of *The Christian Observer*.

R. Q. MALLARD, Editor of *The Southwestern Presbyterian*.

THOMAS T. EATON, Editor of *The Western Recorder*.

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—XV.

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ments presented, but does not find them conclusive. He writes:

"Granting that in some incomprehensible way the individualized spirit of man has forever existed and that it has slowly, by successive incarnations, had its qualities developed, it is difficult to see how we thereby escape the conclusion that the controlling power of the universe has determined the character of this spirit: for the experiences which have served to build its character are not of its choosing, but are the results of environment, and that environment is the result of that external control. The only escape from this conclusion is by supposing that the spirit is strong enough to resist the effects of surroundings; but if we take this view we assume that by their constitution, determined from infinity, many if not the most men are doomed to shame. Thus we are again in face of injustice, with no pretense of a court where we may plead our wrongs. . . . . .

"Altho philosophers generally, and many logical theologians as well, have held that man can do no more than what his created nature determines, it is clearly rational to hold that an omnipotent power could endow its creatures with freedom, else it would not be omnipotent. All the reasoning leading to a contrary view rests upon the tacit assumption of finiteness in that infinite power. Where we would reason of such matters we can not expect to comprehend or be comprehended. The most we can do is to follow the example of the mathematicians, who put the unexplained sign for the infinite into their equations, and so win tangible knowledge of which they would, but for the help it affords, remain ignorant."

Mr. Andrew Lang discusses the book at some length in the New York *Times Saturday Review* (September 20). He declares that he is "unable to dream of accepting the premises of Mr. Orlando Smith," and unwilling to "follow him into his disquisitions about the eternal justice in the universe." He adds:

"The universe is a large subject, and we must base our scaling-ladders much more firmly before we can climb the mountain peaks of the Eternal. To myself it seems that Mr. Smith will find valuable matter for reflection in the remark cited from Mr. Huxley: 'The cosmic process has no sort of relation to moral ends.' Then man must be outside of and apart from the cosmic process (which sounds unlikely and is rather flattering to man), or the cosmic process which produced man does include potentialities of morality. If man is the result of the cosmic process, then that process, tho slow, is not destitute of moral germs. If man is not the result of the cosmic process, then something much more awful has a share in his being, *divinæ particula auræ*."

## THE "PIOUS FUND" LITIGATION AT THE HAGUE COURT.

THE first case submitted to the arbitrament of the International Court established by the famous Hague Peace Convention three years ago proves to be one involving funds of the Roman Catholic Church in America. Mr. W. T. Stead, who writes of the matter in *The American Review of Reviews* (October), points out that while the question in dispute is "a mere trifle concerning the ownership of a capital sum of something over $700,000," the principle at stake "possesses an historical and religious significance of the first rank." He continues:

"This question, which would seem to be eminently one for the decision of an ecclesiastical court, is raised by diplomatic action between two governments [Mexico and the United States], one of which is freethinking and the other Protestant, and its decision is referred to a court primarily consisting of four arbitrators, one of whom, M. de Martens, is a Greek-Orthodox; another, Sir Edward Fry, is an English Protestant; a third, M. Asser, is a Jew; and the fourth, M. Savornin Loman, is a Dutch Protestant. Should these four arbitrators be unable to agree, the question will be referred to an umpire, whom the four—who are respectively Greek-Orthodox, Jew, and Protestant—agree among themselves to nominate. . . . Yet, in the opinion of the Catholics themselves, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure a tribunal more certain to decide the case upon its merits."

*The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Rom. Cath.) gives the following brief *résumé* of the case:

"Nearly three centuries ago a Pious Fund was accumulated, through the gifts of zealous souls, for the support of the missions along the Pacific. When the Jesuits were expelled from Mexico in 1768, the administration of the fund passed over to a royal commission; and after California was ceded to the United States in 1848, Mexico considered herself released from all liabilities to the church in the alienated territory. Her plea is that the fund was created for the sole purpose of Christianizing Mexican subjects. Archbishop Riordan, on the other hand, takes the obviously sensible ground that the fund was intended for the civilization of the natives of California, and the propagation of the Catholic religion in those regions. We are glad to see that in his message to the Mexican congress, President Diaz says: 'The Mexican Government confides in the acknowledged integrity and high character of the jurists who constitute the respected tribunal, and once more engages itself to comply with the definite sentence uttered in this matter.' The argument in the case will probably be a protracted one, but it is reasonable to expect that a decision will be rendered within a few weeks."

The court opened its sessions on September 15. Among those who have already argued for the United States are Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, and Solicitor Penfield, of the State Department; while Mexico has been represented by Señor de la Croix. Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"The Court of Arbitration will grow stronger with every case that comes before it, especially when its decision is respected by the countries bringing it. Its influence is bound to grow with repeated recognition, and it may increase to a point where another step can be taken and its decisions made authoritative. The tendency is in that direction. The court is the greatest missionary of universal peace now in the world."

## IS A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH A "CORPORATION FOR PROFIT"?

THE denial of a charter to a Christian Science Church in Philadelphia on the ground that the institution in question is not wholly a religious one, but in part a business enterprise, is regarded in many quarters as a decidedly unusual ruling. Judge Arnold, of the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia, in rendering this decision, declared:

"The charter applied for in this case covers a double purpose—a church and a business. We have power to grant a charter for a church, but we have no authority to grant a charter for a corporation for profit—that is, a business corporation."

Continuing, the judge quoted from Mrs. Eddy's text-book her instructions to Christian Scientists to sell and circulate her publications, failure to do the same being regarded as sufficient cause for expulsion from membership in the church. He said further:

"This shows that the so-called church is an association for profit, organized to enforce the sale of Mrs. Eddy's books by its members, which is a matter of business, and not of religion. As the courts have no power to charter such an association the application for a charter is refused."

"This is the first time," observes the Buffalo *News*, "that a court has taken cognizance of a point that has been frequently raised by the press and those who have criticized the methods of the Christian Scientists." Judging from the newspaper comment on the subject, it would appear that the decision of the court is generally held to be unfair. The Atlanta *Journal* thinks that the charter should have been granted "as a matter of course"; and the Chicago *Record-Herald* remarks that if Judge Arnold's action was really intended to stay the growth of the Christian Science Church, it is a "futile proceeding." The same paper continues:

"That is not a matter that depends in any wise upon the discretion of the courts. Its sole dependence is upon the faith of individuals. If that becomes stronger and spreads, individuals

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will exercise the right of personal liberty to worship as they please, and help to extend the power and influence of the church. If the faith wanes, the church will decline and judges would be as powerless to prevent the decline as they are now to prevent an expansion.

"The fact that Pennsylvania has a law which vests the power to grant charters in the judges does not alter the essential features of the case in the slightest degree. It serves only to emphasize the lack of common sense in the particular judge who is concerned. For every one will infer that he was influenced by a personal animus against the church, and that he took advantage of his authority under the law to gratify this hostile feeling.

"Many people share the feeling with him, but few of them will acknowledge that it is a fit guide for the interpretation of the Pennsylvania law, and when Judge Arnold undertook to discriminate by saying that the application for a charter covered a double purpose—a church and a business run for profit—and when he based his refusal upon that discrimination, he assumed too much.

"For it was hardly his province to act as tho he were a censor over sects—to license and to forbid according to his personal notions of religion. That would be a big contract for any man and one that no man could be trusted with."

In a supplemental opinion Judge Arnold explains at greater length the reasons for his decision, declaring that he regards Mrs. Eddy's statements on sickness and health as "palpable fallacies" and as likely to exert an influence "pernicious and injurious to the community." He adds:

"When persons who make a business of practising the art of healing with or without medicine are not regular and registered physicians, they violate the law which was intended to prevent the practise of medicine by non-qualified persons."

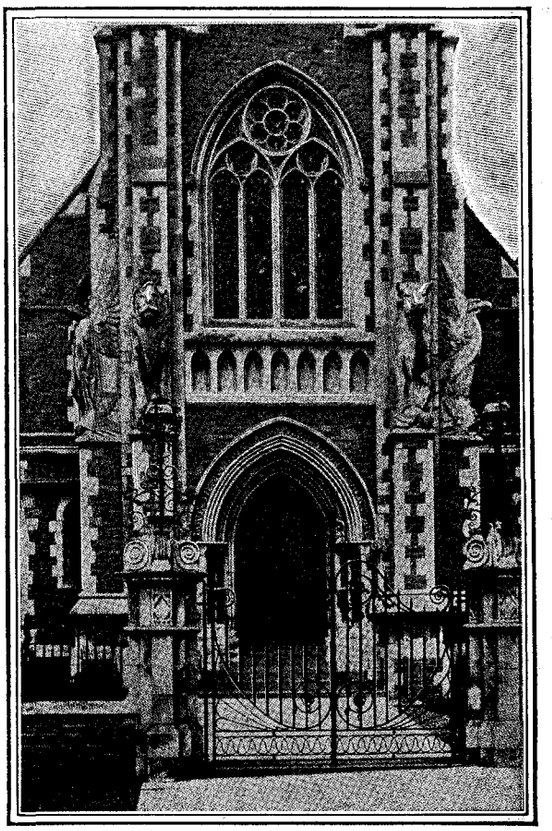
## LONDON'S "NEW MESSIAH."

THE Church of the "Agapemonites" at Clapton, a quiet suburb of Northeast London, has become the scene of one of the most remarkable religious furores of recent years, recalling in some of its features the disturbances attending Dowie's last visit to London. The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. H. Smyth Pigott, a man sixty years old, who has been a clergyman in the Church of England and who left the Salvation Army to assume his present charge, declared to his congregation on September 7 that he is the reincarnated Christ. His declaration, it is said, was intended only for the members of his own sect, whose admission had been tested by secret signs; but it was speedily noised abroad and printed in the newspapers. On the following Sunday the church was besieged by an angry crowd of 5,000 persons. Of these, some 200 succeeded in forcing their way into the building, paying a heavy price for the privilege in bruised limbs and torn coats and umbrellas. The service was frequently interrupted by blasphemous comments from these strangers, as well as by the incessant din of the crowd without. Pigott repeated his declaration of the Sunday before, saying that he stood before them not as the rector of the church, but as "Him who has come again as the Son of God, come in my own body, come to please my people, to receive my people to myself, and to give everlasting life to all flesh." At the close of the service, protected by the police and other attendants, he drove away in his brougham to his comfortable residence nearby, pursued by yells, hisses, and threats. Mr. Pigott is apparently somewhat cowed by the storm he has raised, and for the present is likely to remain in retirement.

REV. J. H. SMYTH PIGOTT.

The London journals are devoting considerable space to this extraordinary religious phenomenon. Says a London correspondent of the New York *Sun*:

"The public excitement in London over the fanatic Pigott, who styles himself the Messiah, furnishes a curious study in sociology. It has been proved this week that the mere mention of his name is sufficient for the assemblage of a mob of many thousands, all anxious to do bodily harm to this impostor. The common people refuse to treat with indifference or as a joke the



THE PORCH OF THE AGAPEMONITE CHURCH.

On both sides of the porch are carved figures of symbolical animals. On one side is a lion and on the other a bull with its feet resting on a human figure. Over the porch runs the inscription,

"Love in judgment and judgment unto victory."

sublime effrontery of this peculiar individual, who may be regarded as a monomaniac instead of a mountebank.

"It is a strange commentary on the supposed phlegmaticism of the world's metropolis that it is necessary to assemble several hundred policemen for his protection whenever it is known that this pastor of a small parish is going from his house to the church to conduct a service.

"The offender has never criticized or attacked the interests of the populace. He has done nothing of any public concern except to announce the other day to the members of his little sect that he was the reincarnated Christ. He made no fuss about it. He did not manifest the slightest desire for temporal power or even recognition outside his own small circle of followers. His declaration got into the papers, and forthwith the passion seized many thousands of Londoners to tear him to pieces.

"This strange popular craze seems to be more characteristic of English resentment against his amazing egotism than a pious desire to punish blasphemy. The feeling is so bitter and widespread that the authorities are almost at their wits' end."

"Whether Mr. Smyth Pigott, 'Agapemonite,' of the Ark of the Covenant, Clapton Park, be a rogue, a maniac, or merely a conceited fanatic," says the London *Outlook*, "he should not be the subject of mob law." The same paper continues:

"That his professions of divine origin have wounded the susceptibilities of religious folk we do not doubt, and (assuming him to be sane) those professions are grossly blasphemous. We

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do doubt, on the other hand, whether the turbulent crowds that have been enjoying themselves hugely these past few days, lying in wait for the Agapemonite with the object of doing him some physical mischief, have been animated by anything loftier than the Hooligan-Mafficking spirit. This, after all, is a free country, where freedom of opinion and of its expression—however offensively expressed—should be safeguarded. Man-hunting is even less edifying than bull-baiting or badger-drawing, and all these are contrary to the genius of twentieth-century English sentiment. One cares no more to see Agapemonites under constabulary protection than to see members of Parliament, who hold views obnoxious to the majority, escaping from provincial town-halls disguised as policemen. The active brawler, of course, whether in church, chapel, synagog, or mosque, merits punishment, but punishment in due course of law. As for the laws against blasphemy, we believe they are now a dead-letter; otherwise Mr. Smyth Pigott might have been enmeshed by their means. Things being as they are, he is best left alone."

The New York *Sun* gives the following account of the "Agapemonite" sect and of Pigott's personality:

"The brethren number over 200. They are neither rich nor poor, but comfortably off. They meet the needs of the church from their own purses, and ask nothing from unbelievers. No stranger can place a donation with them. They dress in mourning. Their belief, in waiting the pastor's self-revelation, was that, the day of grace past, the day of judgment was at hand, together with the second coming of the Messiah. It was therefore time for praise, not for prayer; for the Book of Judgment had been shut and the merits of men and women had already been weighed. Their hymn-book, which is termed 'The Voice of the Bride,' shows this belief. There is no marriage among them, nor is there a baptismal font in the church. With the coming of the Messiah so nigh, they did not have time for such vanities as courtship and marriage. Those who were already married lived as brother and sister.

"Pigott's wife is a quiet, kindly woman, who has always believed absolutely in her husband. It is the personality of Pigott himself which chiefly excites the outer world. He is the son of a rich landowner, whose family resided on their own estates in the west of England for many generations. He was educated at Cambridge University and became a clergyman of the Church of England. But that life was too uneventful for his ardent spirits.

"Then, according to his own admission, he led a wild life in many parts of the world. He had been gold-digging in California, coffee-planting in Ceylon, and salmon-fishing in northwest America. He had been a sailor before the mast, leading a very loose life, until the cheery invitation of an old sailor brought him back to the faith. He was afterward major in the Salvation Army, which he quit to enter his present sect, and was the first to be called 'the bride of Christ.'"

## WHENCE CAME ISRAEL'S RELIGION?

NO Biblical or religious problem of the day has aroused a deeper interest than that concerning the origin of the Old-Testament religious system. The traditional view that it was the gift of divine revelation is generally discarded in critical circles, and, along the lines laid down by the new theological science called the history of religion, efforts are made to give a new answer that will conform with the ideas now current in scientific circles as to the beginnings of religion in general. A summary of what leading critics of the day have proposed to substitute for the old answer is given in a series of articles on modern Old-Testament criticism in the Leipsic *Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung* (No. 35), from which we make the following representative selections:

Wellhausen declares that Israel's religion was gradually developed out of heathendom, and in applying the borrowed creed to the affairs of the nation their conception of the Divinity was gradually elevated to a higher moral standard. He says in so many words: "Just why Israel, that had a beginning just as other nations had, developed a religious system so much superior to that of the Moabites can not be explained, altho the various stages of this transformation process can yet be partially traced." God Himself becomes a different being in the consciousness of the people just in proportion as the people themselves change. Jahveh becomes greater through struggles, he grows with the growth of the great men in Israel; but he was not regarded as a living, independent, absolute God; for through Israel's religion the people did not participate in the life of the Divinity, but the Divinity participated in the life of the people. These latter sentiments are particularly developed by Professor Rothstein, of Halle. Professor Nowack, of Strassburg, declares that the old Israelites, as the Arabs before the days of Mohammed, believed in "Polydemonism," that is, they were of the opinion that the different objects which they employed in their cultus were endowed with superhuman or divine power, and he refers as proof to the stone that Jacob erected at Bethel, and the ark of the Covenant, which probably contained a stone that was regarded as the habitation of a divine being. Of still greater importance for Israel was the worship of the dead and of ancestors, which worship the Hebrews shared with many other peoples. This ancestral worship was closely connected with their worship of localities and objects and included also the worship of a special tribal God. This tribal God, bearing the name of Jahveh, the Israelites received from a certain clan that lived near Mount Sinai. In the name of this divinity Moses appeared, and this deity the prophets defend. In the day of Amos he came to be regarded as a God of righteousness, and Hosea adds to this conception the idea of love; from the days of Isaiah Jahveh becomes the God of the whole world.

Professor Budde, of Strassburg, says that Jahveh was confined to the locality of Horeb. From there he flies through the air in order to take part in the decisive battle against the Canaanites in the Kison valley. He is the mountain God of the tribe in the midst of which Moses was a shepherd. This tribe of Kenites go up with the Israelites and through David become closely connected with Judah. Israel thus became a convert to Jahveh, the God of the Kenites. This is the report of the Elohist. The Jahvist extends the worship of Jahveh to the patriarchs and pictures him in the light of the true God and the Creator of the world. This mountain and steppe divinity gradually develops into the God of the heavens and the earth, who through the Gospel of Jesus Christ is preached to all the nations, because Israel's religion was ethical and not a crude natural system, and, being the subject of deliberate choice on the part of the people, presupposes an ethical relation between the people and their God.

Even so conservative a man as Professor Hommel, of Munich, the most pronounced opponent of the critical school in German university circles, thinks that the West Semitic worship of the stars furnishes the basis for Israel's religion, and that the West Semitic moon goddess, Ai, was by Moses transformed into Jahveh. Professor Winckler, of Berlin, identifies Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joshua, Saul, David, and Solomon with Babylonian astral divinities and their history with myths pertaining to these. Israel's religion is essentially in origin a star worship. David represents the rising and Solomon the setting half-year's sun. Gunkel, of Berlin, finds in the Book of Genesis historical, ethnological, etiological, etymological, and other myths indicative of the beginnings of religious ideas, which myths were afterward by Israel transformed into stories of the people.

In discussing these and similar views of the modern critic, the writer in the *Kirchenzeitung* declares that such a mixture of answers can not lay claim to scientific correctness. They represent too great a multitude of diverging opinions, and for that reason the new criticism can not claim to be a finality. On all the detail questions in connection with the general problem, such as the historical character of Abraham or the reality of a sojourn of Israel in Egypt, there is an equal abundance of divergent views among the critics themselves. They are a unit only in their rejection of the traditional view of the church. In regard to the question, now so much urged, that the critical views should be popularized by being taught in the schools, the writer makes a decided protest. He says that for pedagogical, religious, scientific, and legal reasons it should not be done. As long as critics represent a house divided against itself, the results can not be regarded as fixed facts of accurate scholarship.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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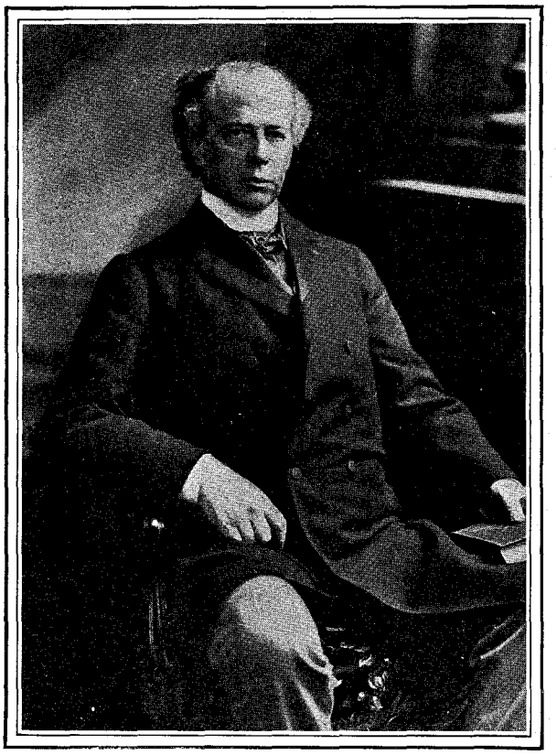
## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### FRENCH-CANADIAN AVERSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, the Canadian Premier, recently visited Paris. His welcome in the French capital was of an enthusiastic character, being marked by much eating of big dinners and more making of speeches. French statesmen were prominent in these proceedings. The Canadian Premier spoke warmly of France and urged Frenchmen to settle in French Canada. But he dwelt with emphasis upon French-Canadian love of England. Great Britain assured to the French-Canadians the integrity of their political and religious institutions and they loved the tie that united them to the British empire. English newspapers have taken up the subject in this spirit. They point out that the French-Canadians will resist the annexation of Canada to the United States on religious grounds. Says the London *Times*:

"The French-Canadians are perfectly well acquainted with the conditions of the problem. Possibly, if these conditions could be changed by some miracle, they would prefer to be an independent state under the rule of a French and a Roman Catholic Government. They know, however, that nothing of that kind is within the region of possibilities. As citizens of the Dominion of Canada they enjoy liberties such as they could hope for under no other form of government, and, as was shown during the South African war, they are aware of and they appreciate the fact. They feel that under the British flag national prepossessions and their religious convictions are treated with a tenderness which they could not expect if they were to pass under the sovereignty of the French republic, whilst they would be swamped by sheer weight of numbers if they were to enter the American Union as a State.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

"It is quite certain that Sir Wilfrid Laurier fully realizes this state of things. Even the less advanced and enlightened masses of the French Canadians are perfectly well acquainted with the peculiar advantages they enjoy as citizens of the Dominion. They have preserved their language, their social customs, and their religious creed as they could not have hoped to do if they had cast in their lot with the progressive and leveling communities that have been fused together under the Constitution of the United States."

The aversion of French-Canadians to the United States, so far as the idea of annexation is concerned, is cultivated, we are told, by those who assume responsibility for their spiritual condition. To quote a correspondent of the London *Times*:

"The irruption of cheap Canadian labor is looked on with no great favor by the American workingman, and the addition of hundreds of comparatively illiterate French-speaking foreigners is no small aggravation of that 'alien' question which always weighs heavily enough on American statesmen. Politically, the acuteness of the problem is being diminished by the pliability of the newcomers themselves, who are becoming to a very large extent naturalized citizens of the republic, and are gradually dropping their old language. As might be expected, this Anglicizing current is strongly opposed to those who think of something else than mere worldly advancement, and especially by the clergy. Strenuous efforts are made to gather and hold together the French-Canadian immigrants in parishes with *curés* of their own faith and tongue, and to get all their children into parochial instead of public schools; while, for the preservation of their national language and traditions hundreds of branches of the St. Jean Baptiste Society have been formed, and newspapers in French are published in the principal towns where the immigrants have settled. In Canada itself, naturally, the opposition to the movement of expatriation is even more strenuous. The bishops issue *mandements* imploring the people to resist the tempting glitter of American gold."

If we may credit the same authority, the opposition of French-Canadians to annexation is irreconcilable:

"As members of the Canadian Confederation, the French-Canadians have enormous power to control the national life and to defeat any possible interference with their peculiar customs and language, for they form nearly a third of the population. As citizens of the republic they would be reduced at once from a third to a fortieth, and their distinctive marks would be in danger of speedy disappearance in the uncongenial atmosphere of American life. One of the motives, indeed, avowed by those English-Canadians who favor annexation is to get rid of French influence, which they consider a check upon the commercial and religious progress of the Dominion. Few French-Canadians, therefore, look with favor on the proposals put forward from time to time that Canada should sue for amalgamation with her Southern neighbor."

A further glimpse into the state of mind of the French-Canadian is afforded in an article by Jessie Tremayne in *Crampton's Magazine*:

"He lives in the feudal times to all intents and purposes, having a seigneur to whom he pays or used to pay his taxes, and a priest to whom he pays tithes. To both of them he looks up with the greatest reverence, especially to the latter. All French-Canadian villages have a great sameness. There is always the large church, and the presbytery, or priest's house, then a straggling line of whitewashed houses, getting less frequent as the country is reached. The houses are not large; in fact, a witty American called the Province of Quebec the country of the big churches and the little houses. Along the road are the wayside crosses, to which the pious habitants touch their hats in passing, and around which there are often to be seen on a summer's evening kneeling crowds praying for rain. The roads are bordered by straggling wild raspberry bushes.

"The habitant is essentially a religious, not to say superstitious, man. He is completely under the dominion of the priest, who possesses great powers in the Province of Quebec. If an addition or any alteration is wanted to a church, the priest is able to levy a tax on each of his parishioners, a tax which forms the first mortgage on a farm, and does not require to be registered. The habitant very rarely reads."

Altho the leading newspapers of Paris, such as the *Journal des Débats*, the *Temps*, and the *République Française*, devote space to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, they fully admit his fidelity to Great Britain and leave out of the question any idea of French-Canadian sympathy with the United States. A leading French-Canadian paper, the *Patrie* (Montreal), quotes with approval the following utterances:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier loves France. He makes no conceal-

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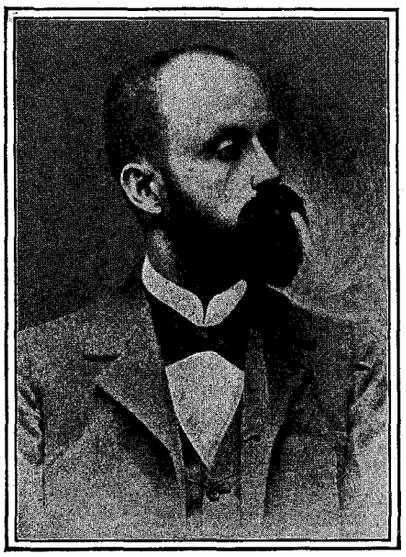
ment of it. But he loves England, too, and desires the fact to be known. He is French in race, but he will ever remain a faithful subject of the British empire."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## PRESIDENT CASTRO AND HIS ENEMIES.

CIPRIANO CASTRO was elected President of the United States of Venezuela on October 28, 1901. His term extends from March, 1902, to March, 1908. Prior to his election he had been serving as provisional president. He was raised to power in the first instance through a revolution that plunged Venezuela into anarchy. Castro came to the front with a band of followers from the Andean region. Having captured Caracas, he mastered the opposition and had himself chosen constitutional head of the nation. He was born in the state of El Tachira in the extreme west of Venezuela, and his exact age is unknown. European ideas and European domination in Venezuela are the objects of his special abhorrence. The leading Powers of the civilized world have for over a year been involved in diplomatic tangles by him, and the German press in particular abominates him. Says the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin):



PRESIDENT CIPRIANO CASTRO.
Courtesy of *El Economista Internacional* (NewYork.)

"This half-savage usurper, in whom there is nothing to inspire respect except his boldness and personal courage, appeared some two years ago at the head of his Andinos as a conquering general. Entering Caracas, he threw aside all restraint and began a reign of robbery and terror that lasted a whole year without effective opposition. He threw his political enemies into prison and filled all the public offices with his followers. Then he began in the palace of Mira Flores at Caracas the life of an unbridled Sardanapalus. But when the brave man invited his fair friends from North America, and the people heard of the orgies that were held, heard that their money was going to North America, and that the condition of the country was leading to foreign complications, there arose a cry for the fellow's expulsion."

It is only fair to point out that this German Conservative organ is bitterly opposed to President Castro, and that it warmly supports his rival for supreme power, General Manuel Antonio Matos, of whom it says:

"Matos, a man of about fifty-five, above medium size, slender and active, gray-bearded and of elegant deportment, appears to be a type of true gentleman, as noble in bearing and speech as an old aristocrat. He speaks French with the purity and precision of a marquis, English with the distinction of a Scotch earl, and he expresses himself fluently in German. As a result of many journeys in Europe, where his wealth and political importance secured him admission into the best circles, he has been confidentially intrusted with the ideas of the Continent."

This General Matos is responsible for European hostility to President Castro, inasmuch as Europe has financed Matos. He formed a syndicate, of Germans principally, and pledged Venezuela's resources as security in the event of his own success. But he has not been successful yet, altho the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks he will be:

"In spite of the continued rains, in spite of the great difficulties of transport, the insurrectionary movement gains ground. . . . As far as it is possible to depend upon news coming from such unreliable sources, one may venture to conjecture the ultimate triumph of Matos."

But this newspaper is also opposed to Castro in a sense, for it eagerly desires European control of Venezuelan finances, which Castro opposes. That the latter can hold out in spite of his many difficulties is thought possible by some observers. *The South American Journal* (London) says:

"His patriotic fervor of declamation is not likely to commend President Castro to the favorable opinion of sober-minded people, and his pretensions to superior virtue are not a little discounted by the fact that in reality he himself owes his position to the result of a successful revolution. It is true that the Congress has unanimously approved of all the acts of President Castro during the period whilst he was Provisional President (that is, Dictator), and that he has since been elected Constitutional President for six years. This looks as if he has some powerful supporters at Caracas. It has generally been the case, as shown by previous revolutions, that the party holding the capital is in the long run victorious, so that, in spite of all that has been said, it appears that President Castro's position is probably much stronger than commonly supposed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE NEXT MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.

THE mastery of the sea is admittedly the key to world-empire, and Great Britain has it. But some keen observers have for two years past insisted that Germany, guided by her Emperor, will before long contest this supremacy. France will not take part in the struggle, it is said, as she can retain her vast possessions without going to that trouble and expense. There remains only the United States, which, however, as such authorities as the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin) point out, has never avowed any such ambition. That able periodical *The Church Quarterly Review*, which styles itself "the Catholic organ of the Church of England," goes into the subject and concludes that Great Britain must see to it that Germany does not become the next mistress of the seas:

"The ordeal which there is too much reason to believe that Germany may resolve, if she has not already resolved, to prepare for us, would be a struggle for imperial, we may even say for national, existence. The plan of action entertained by those who are pushing forward this tremendous enterprise is, doubtless, first the destruction of the sea power of England, and then, either by simple blockade and starvation alone or by those agencies supplemented by military assault, her compulsory relinquishment of every portion of her empire for which Germans think that they could find any use. It is a scheme of colossal piracy, no doubt, but there could be no greater mistake than to assume that on moral grounds the German people are likely to reject it. A conscience toward other nations may, in the course of years, develop even among them. But if we were to treat that as a ponderable element in any calculation as to German policy within our own time, we should deserve any disaster to the approach of which such a delusion blinded us. Conscience, as we understand it, toward other nations does not exist among Germans as an effective force. . . . When, if ever, we have to fight for our existence as an imperial power, the issue, in all probability, will be practically settled in one campaign. We shall assert and hold, or we shall lose, the command of the sea, and if we lose it there will be no conceivable chance of our regaining it in time to prevent ruinous terms from being forced upon us."

The subject of the mastery of the seas has been studied at some length by Roland de Mares in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). He concludes that England will make tremendous efforts to retain this supremacy of hers:

"Great Britain as a military power does not exist it is true.

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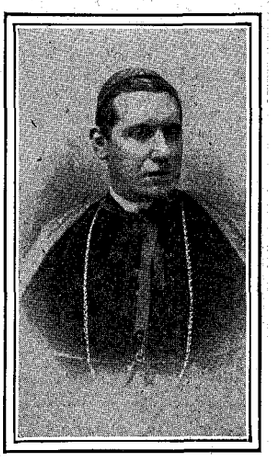
But she remains a naval power of the first rank, and as long as she is mistress of the seas she need not fear for her colonial empire. The great concern of England's statesmen will be the maintenance of her naval superiority menaced by France and Germany. We may readily believe that Great Britain will expend the richest resources of her empire in confirming and developing her formidable power at sea. . . . It is beyond doubt that the splendidly endowed British nation is destined yet to play a great part in the history of the world. Possessing in the highest degree the modern spirit, and ranking their economic interests above all considerations of a sentimental nature the British are a people well fitted for expansion. But wo to them if they are seized with lust for power—if, intoxicated by their own greatness, they seek to dominate, to crush the lands to which their protection can bring only a material prosperity! Triumphant imperialism would in a given circumstance rouse all Europe against Great Britain, who would be powerless to withstand such an onslaught."

All authorities are a unit in asserting that the United States could make itself the world's second naval power without any trouble whatever.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## EMBARRASSMENTS OF VATICAN STATESMEN.

THERE has been much reorganization of parties within the Vatican of late, and those able statesmen, the Italian cardinals, are said to contemplate action, in the near future, with reference to the question of the temporal power. Rumors of this sort must necessarily be received with caution, yet it is a fact that many, or at least some, cardinals are reported in well-informed European newspapers as favoring a reasonable understanding with the Italian Government. Just what form such an understanding would take nobody seems to know. Many statements are in circulation credited to this cardinal and that cardinal, but they are apt to prove, when investigated, to be manufactured out of the whole cloth. A section of Roman Catholic opinion outside of Italy is impatient with the cardinals for the reason, apparently, that they are Italians. A Roman Catholic correspondent of *The Pilot* (London) quotes *The Monthly Register* as saying of these Italian cardinals:

"The great majority have never quitted their native soil, nor made acquaintance with the Teutonic tongues, and so find themselves much impeded in appreciating the extra-national conditions and movements which they are incessantly being called upon to deal with and to decide upon. Twelve are Northerners, sixteen belong to central Italy, and the remaining nine hail from the southern provinces and Sicily. Under the papal constitution now in force the presence of half the *actual* composition of the Sacred College, plus one member, suffices in order to proceed to the election of a new Pope. Even in the most unlikely event of all the non-Italian cardinals being present at the coming conclave, the Italian predominance would be very considerable. On that account nothing is more highly improbable, *rebus sic stantibus*, than that Pope Leo's immediate successor will be of any but Italian nationality. Another less known provision to be taken into account when discussing this matter is that, if the cardinals gathered together in Rome at the time the Pope dies happen to number one above half the sum total of living units of the cardinalate, they are empowered, at their discretion, to proceed to elect a new Pope without awaiting either the expiry of the customary ten days' interval, or even the arrival of such of their colleagues as happen to be elsewhere in Italy, or beyond. Now there are twenty-nine cardinals who reside permanently in Rome and constitute the local Curia. Twenty-five of them are Italians. No English-speaking Cardinal is there to represent the interests of the energetic Anglo-Saxon races."

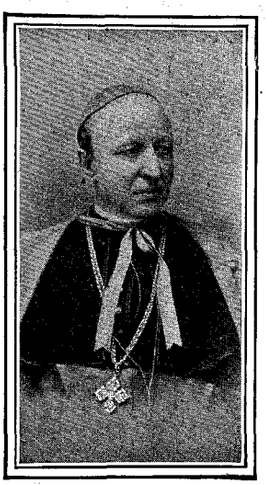


CARDINAL RAMPOLLA,
The recognized political leader of the Vatican.

CARDINAL RICHELMY,
Somewhat young for a Prince of the Church—aged 52.

To this the Roman Catholic correspondent of *The Pilot* adds:

"The truth is, that the imperial conception of the church's constitution has conquered the federal, and is striving to live on in a house that was never built for it. The combination of international and national supremacy was possible and fairly workable in the Holy Roman Empire, because the imperial dignity was in theory, and even in fact, transferable from nation to nation; whatever undue privilege it gave to one people over another for a time might be rectified in the next generation; each might have its turn at the wheel. But the ecclesiastical empire, being tied to the diocese of Rome, is involved in a strange complication. For it is as incongruous that a strictly local office should



CARDINAL AGLIARDI,
Said to have lost influence.

CARDINAL CELESIA,
Nearly as old as the Pope himself—aged 91.

CARDINAL OREGLIA,
One of the only two cardinals not created by Leo XIII.

CARDINAL MACESCILLO,
A new figure in the Sacred College.

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be so thrown open to outsiders as rarely to be held by a native—the ideal toward which Teutonic malcontents are tending—as that a strictly international office should be held nearly always by the representatives of one nation. If the Petrine See were

CARDINAL S. VANNUTELLI, One of two gifted brothers in the Sacred College.

CARDINAL V. VANNUTELLI. He and his brother are rising stars of the Vatican.

locally transferable, and actually transferred, after each pontificate, or had the papal and quasi-imperial functions been vested in a person unencumbered by local ties, the difficulty would not exist."

The cardinals themselves express no official opinion on the point. They continue assiduous in their various labors, all of which are arduous. Their embarrassments are many, if we may credit Count Charles de Germiny in his recently published work entitled "La Politique de Léon XIII.":

"Formerly men of noble birth and large fortune eagerly sought the dignity of cardinal. To them the emoluments were a secondary consideration and even a matter of indifference. To-day the cardinals are all of humble origin or scions of the minor Italian nobility, and generally without fortune. Now, with a revenue of about $5,000 a year they are forced by the pontifical statutes to maintain an establishment and a mode of life that exceed their resources. Indeed, a cardinal is compelled to have at least six persons in his employ. Two are ecclesiastics, one being his secretary, while the other is charged with the duty of carrying the parasol or the train of the cardinal, according to the exigency of the official ceremony. The household comprises, moreover, the head of the culinary department and a coachman, for a cardinal is not permitted to go about Rome on foot, a circumstance which obliges him to keep a two-horse carriage. The tourist who ventures beyond the city walls often encounters these somber equipages, which are particularly conspicuous on account of the manes and uncut tails of the horses, for etiquette forbids docking. These vehicles are those of cardinals who, desirous of getting some exercise without contravening the pontifical regulations, ride beyond the city limits and walk in the lonely lanes. There remain, finally, the valets or footmen, one waiting upon the cardinal and introducing the visitor, while the other follows the cardinal's carriage."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WORLD-POLITICS IN HAITI.

THE turbulent negro republic of Haiti has troubled the waters of world-politics again, involving in her latest revolution the German navy, the Monroe Doctrine, and the question of her own annexation to the United States. Several colored gentlemen have been unable to agree regarding the proper President for Haiti. All sorts of proceedings have ensued, including the stoppage of a German ship by the partizans of one of the presidential candidates. It was alleged and not denied that the German ship was carrying arms to one of the contending parties. A vessel of the German navy at once interfered, alleging that German commerce was being destroyed by parties who had only the standing of pirates. The "pirates" claim to have been inside the three-mile limit and to have belligerent rights. They are led by General Antenor Firmin, who claims, it seems, to be the constitutional President of Haiti, in succession to President Tiresias Simon Sam, lately retired. The provisional Government now administering the affairs of Haiti has as its President General Boisrand Canal. The action of the German man-of-war has aroused great interest throughout Europe. *The Daily News* (London) says:

"The assumption made in some quarters that the *Panther* [the German man-of-war] is in the nature of a hint to President Roosevelt is therefore not without some degree of justification. If that be the case, the President has very astutely turned a blind eye to the signal. He declines to see any hint. The Monroe Doctrine only becomes active in the event of territorial aggression, and no such aggression was contemplated in the present case. A smaller man than Mr. Roosevelt would have been tempted in such circumstances to 'play to the gallery' and to win a shallow triumph by an appeal to the stars and stripes. He has acted with characteristic good sense in brushing the matter aside as a trivial incident in which neither he nor the United States had any concern. If therefore the German Emperor intended the *Panther* to be in the nature of a caution his move has failed."

GENERAL ANTENOR FIRMIN.

The newspapers throughout Germany are very much exercised by the affair. The official and semi-official organs see in it an argument for a strengthening of the German navy. They express annoyance that English newspapers should mention the Monroe Doctrine in connection with the matter. "Of the Monroe Doctrine," says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "there is no need to speak, altho it has been waved by some like a fist in the face. There would have been delight in England had Washington said to Germany: 'The policing of West Indian waters is our affair.'" The *Freisinnige Zeitung*, Berlin's radical organ, sees nothing in the affair to warrant an increase in Germany's naval forces.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## POINTS OF VIEW.

ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.—The contest of President Roosevelt with the trust barons will end in idle words, if we may credit a writer in the German periodical *Zeit*. We are assured that Mr. Roosevelt is simply looking to his own reelection. The rest is a matter of indifference to him.

POLITICAL BUDDHISM.—The Buddhist priests in Japan are carrying on a secret but effective campaign among the faithful, and they are aiming at political power, according to the Japanese review *Chuo Koron* (Tokyo). The priests vigorously denounce the irreligion of the Government and insist that the educational system of the country should be controlled by themselves.

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# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## AN ELUSIVE STORY.

THE WINGS OF THE DOVE. By Henry James. Cloth, 2 vols., 329, 439 pp., 5 x 7¾ in. Price, $2.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. HENRY JAMES has two distinct audiences. One is an audience which he made for himself in his early days, when he and Mr. Howells were classed together. This audience was so attached to him that they have never ceased reading his books and never have ceased regretting the loss of what they call his "early manner." They long for a return of the days when he wrote "Daisy Miller" and "The American," "The Portrait of a Lady," and the rest. By them, Mr. James's recent work has been charged with every fault, beginning with obscurity and ending with immorality, and there have not been wanting critics who have accounted for "The Awkward Age," "What Maisie Knew," and "The Sacred Fount" on the theory of the author's insanity.

HENRY JAMES.

Meantime Mr. James has made for himself a new audience, who find in "The Awkward Age" a wonderful picture of certain modern social conditions, and in "What Maisie Knew," a study of character so exact that it was little short of miraculous. But when "The Sacred Fount" was published, there were few even of the enthusiasts who dared assert positively that they understood the book, tho many of them professed to like it. Now it will be interesting to see what attitude the two parties will take regarding "The Wings of the Dove."

It was hinted beforehand that this book was to be in Mr. James's "former" manner. Whatever else this book is, that is not the case. Perhaps there was never a book published of which it would be harder for a reviewer to give a clear idea. To the reasonable question, "What is it all about?" one can only reply, "Read it." There will probably be found bold persons who will declare that they understand from the first what Mr. James is driving at. He has entrenched himself more than ever behind what has been called his hedge of words. From the first he surrounds the reader, enshrouds the reader, one might fairly say, in an atmosphere none the less penetrating that it is so intangible. Somewhere in this atmosphere lurks the plot. It leers at you, it hints at unspeakable things. It gives you now the impression that the heroine is capable of all that is monstrous, and again makes you feel that the evil lay in your own mind and that the heroine is actuated throughout by the purest of motives; and finally, after pages of impenetrable subtlety, after lightning flashes that leave the darkness of the plot blacker than ever, the book ends and leaves you gaping. Or if you think you understand what it means, you find that the first person with whom you speak has read a thousand different things into this same book. It is perhaps not a wholesome interest which "The Wings of the Dove" will arouse, but it is not a book that one can remain indifferent to, and if the reader has followed Mr. James at all into the difficulties of his later manner, he will find a fascination in the intricacies of a story where nothing happens and where yet a great drama has been noiselessly enacted.

## HISTORY THAT IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

THE STORY OF THE MORMONS. From the Date of Their Origin to the Year 1901. By William Alexander Linn. Cloth, 6¼ x 9¼ in., 637 pp. Price, $4.00. Macmillan Company.

THE unlimited crudulity of mankind has made the fertile soil for erratic and even monstrous religious faiths. The author of this book warns us that, in view of this fact, there is no occasion for surprise in the progress of Mormonism. This book is strictly a history, but one in which there is exhibited an entire willingness on the author's part to let the record present an aspect as ghastly as the facts warrant.

It seems to be thus far the most complete organized story of the great "American Anomaly." It begins with an account of all that can now be learned of Joseph Smith and his treasure-digging in Palmyra (N. Y.), and traces thence the successive steps of a vagabond and fortune-seeker announcing his oracles from a "peek-stone," evolving a story of strangely found histories engraved on plates of metal, and at length, aided by the shrewder wit and better scholarship of Sidney Rigdon, producing the "Golden Bible" and the full-fledged story of the buried revelation of Mormon Hill.

Mr. Linn attempts to divide and divert the reader's attention to Rigdon, as the prime mover in the Bible-making scheme, and perhaps the real founder of Mormonism. But the connection of Rigdon with the plot is not shown, and Mr. Linn concedes that there is no worthy evidence to establish it. Towering always far above Rigdon and above all the other leaders, great and small, who joined the Mormon movement in its early days, is Smith, the dreamer and the diviner, the man of wide unregulated imagination, and absolutely conscienceless character, a sensualist, coarse, irreligious, bohemian in all the texture of his being, but with a restless ambition and a low and cunning resolution.

Here is a human document so strange, so repulsive, yet so fascinating, the wonder is that half a dozen great novels have not used it as a centerpiece. Driven out of Ohio, out of Missouri, blowing attractive bubbles and promoting alluring speculations, floating bank schemes, fighting aspirants for the leadership of his sect, fleeing from the sheriff or defying the militia, defending his immoralities by counter accusations or by inventing a revelation for every close emergency, attracting followers from the four quarters of the globe, at last he went out of the world in a blaze of notoriety, as a murdered martyr execrated by the "gentiles," and apotheosized by his Nauvoo devotees.

The history after Smith's death may be more tragic, and concerns far more people; but it never can be so interesting as a narrative. Brigham Young is not made a very striking character in this book. The story expands into more general matters, beginning with the exodus to Utah. Little is added to the account of the Mountain Meadow massacre that is not pretty commonly known from many sources. The same may be said of the descriptions of the social life of the Mormons and of the political movements in which Mormonism has been implicated from Buchanan's day down to the present time.

Mr. Linn has used with judgment the available material, including both Mormon and non-Mormon sources. The book is illustrated with facsimile prints of the original plates said to have been found by Smith at Mormon Hill, and the real history of them is given. The present status of Mormonism is briefly set forth, but Mr. Linn makes no definite predictions of his own as to the future, and has exhibited admirable self-restraint in declining to draw any lessons from his text.

## MR. DAVIS'S LATEST OUTPUT.

CAPTAIN MACKLIN. By Richard Harding Davis. Cloth, 8 x 5¼ in., 329 pp. Price, $1.50. Scribner.

RANSON'S FOLLY. By Richard Harding Davis. Cloth, 8 x 5¼ in., 345 pp. Price, $1.50. Scribner.

OF this latest output of Mr. Davis, "Captain Macklin" is a novel, and "Ranson's Folly" a volume of short stories. Of the two, the latter is the more creditable piece of literature.

In "Captain Macklin" Davis strikes the same vigorous note he sounded in "Soldiers of Fortune," and the locale of the greatest action is similar to that of the earlier work, for Honduras is the scene of it. An author who thus repeats himself necessarily enforces comparison between his works. "Soldiers of Fortune" is more vigorous, unified, and in its love *motifs* affords the reader far more content. In "Captain Macklin" there is a slight variation of the author's style, in the earlier portion of the work. It is not as terse and incisive as usual. But the principal fault in it as a story is the insinuation of a love interest which is not developed. You do not know whether Beatrice and the doughty young captain ever become anything very close, while a young woman, quite on the Davis lines, who is put forward as a most forceful invader of the hero's heart, is dropped quite *sans façon*.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

The story is in the form of a memoir by the young fellow born of soldier blood. His father died fighting for the South in the Civil War, and his grandfather was a brilliant general on the Union side in the same struggle. Macklin's mother died when he was three, and this fine old General Hamilton is in place of parents to the boyish orphan. They live at a town on the Hudson. Royal Macklin, by appointment of the President, goes to West Point. He is dismissed from the Academy, after his grandfather's death, for an escapade not very serious except as an infraction of discipline.

But the lust for war is in him, and since he can not be an officer graduated from the country's military seminary, he decides to join some military struggle as a soldier of fortune. The opportunity nearest at hand is a revolution in Honduras. His adventures there are lively enough. Victory, glory, defeat, and flight are crowded into the briefest space. Also a duel with a rich civilian, in which the captain magnanimously fires into the air.

Two or three characters in the book are well drawn, notably those of General Laguerre and Aiken. "Aiken helped me a lot by making me

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try not to be like Aiken," Macklin remarks of the latter. The young fellow, Macklin, has the most pleasing confidence in himself. In fact, he is rather an amiable braggart. He carefully avows a devotion to the sex which made him fall in love with every pretty girl who visited the Point. This makes it all the more inexcusable that, altho deeply affected by the sweet charm of his cousin Beatrice, and swept off his feet by the beauty and dash of Miss Fiske, nothing comes of either infatuation, and the reader feels slightly "buncoed."

At the end, he is about to start for Marseilles to join General Laguerre, the stalwart leader whom he had served and loved in Honduras.

As for the other book, "Ranson's Folly," which derives its name from the initial story in the volume, it is a very adequate and satisfactory exhibit of Mr. Davis's ability as a writer of short stories. The five stories are quite different in character and *motif*, and all are good with the exception of "La Lettre d'Amour," which is thin and cheap.

"The Bar Sinister" is the best. It is the tale of a dog, told with much simplicity by the dog himself, whose father was a bull-terrier, winner at bench shows, and the mother a mongrel black and tan. Humor and genuine tho delicate feeling are conspicuous in this, qualities not too marked in Davis's writings. His strong points are invention, a photographic portrayal of incidents and accessories which show keen observation and savor of the reportorial. Mr. Davis is synthetic rather than analytical, and tells a story in a brisk, unflagging way, with some self-consciousness. He is "up-to-date" or nothing, never lets any "material" go to waste, and has a penchant toward "smartness."

"Ranson's Folly" is the story of a Western military outpost, with one of Mr. Davis's "smart" young men as the hero. The act of heroism which is his "folly" consists in "holding-up" a stage-coach, with a pair of shears pointed at the driver. The young man had declared it would be easy to accomplish this, and proves it by doing it, wrapped up in a long cloak and with his face muffled in a red handkerchief. The complication which ensues is the ingenious part of the story, and the author does that eminently grateful thing to a reader fond of sensations, namely, supplies him with a denouement, and then, quite unexpectedly, destroys it by a more satisfactory one.

There are a few cases of spelling in the story "La Lettre d'Amour," which are somewhat amusing, as they seem based on no other authority than Mr. Davis himself. He speaks of "Schardash," when alluding to Czardas, the Hungarian dance; of the "Scarabea," which should be Scarab, or Scarabæus; and of "Ysai's" technic, when the violinist alluded to spells his name Ysaye. Which orthographic eccentricities would seem to denote that Mr. Davis sometimes spells by ear. In one of his Paris papers he spoke of the French chanteuse Yvette as "Evette."

## A HUMORIST ESSAYS TO BE A NOVELIST.

PAUL KELVER. By Jerome K. Jerome. Cloth, 7¾ x 5 ⅛ in., 424 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

MR. JEROME'S humorous quality is his mainstay. But altho he has written himself down a humorist, he has produced good dramatic work, and in this book possibly wished to pluck new laurels as the successful novelist. It is his first novel, and, if he can turn out no better ones, may fitly remain his last. "Paul Kelver" is not very original, the story interest is weak, it quietly dies away without arriving anywhere, and throughout Mr. Jerome suggests a man carrying a bundle of assorted things, the string which ties it threatening to break at any moment.

His art is faulty, too. He is needlessly slow, and not only dwells too long over things, but has an absurd fashion here and there of telling what happened later and then going back to resume the narrative where he left it off.

The book has an autobiographical flavor. Paul's prime quality is his humor. But when Mr. Jerome wishes to be sentimental, he has Dickens in his eye (he has him there when he wishes to be "funny," too), and is a rather thin imitation of him. But the annoying thing in "Paul Kelver" is the author's lack of grasp, his taking up, letting go, holding the reins in such slack fashion.

In a "Prolog," an old house in "the far End End of London" is personified, and talks very gruffly and cynically. But it is foolish enough to advise Paul Kelver to write a book about himself. "So," the author concludes, with an air of humility that does not ring true, "perhaps . . . there may be some who will turn aside from tales of haughty heroes . . . to listen to the story of a very ordinary lad who lived with very ordinary folks in a modern London street, and grew up to be a very ordinary sort of man, loving a little and grieving a little, helping a few and harming a few, struggling and failing and hoping; and if any such there be, let them come around me." Then he adds: "But let not those who come to me grow indignant as they listen, saying: 'This rascal tells us but a humdrum story, where nothing is as it should be,' for I warn all beforehand that I tell but of things that I have seen."

When the reader of Paul Kelver drops the book with the conviction that it wasn't "worth while," he may, at least, do Mr. Jerome the credit of admitting that he said as much himself.

There are several well-drawn characters, but they seem "made-up." Dr. Hal Washburn is one, and Deleglise is another, while several of the minor actors are amusing, quite in the Dickens manner. The episode of "the Lady Ortensir," an ambitious barmaid, who inveigles the callow Paul into an engagement, is funny. An eccentric aunt is relieving, too. The relishes, in fact, are the most sustaining part of the refection Mr. Jerome has served. When Aunt Fan is about to die, she says: "You will be glad to get rid of me, all of you; and I can't say I shall be very sorry to go myself. It hasn't been my idea of life."

A humorist is permitted frequent insinuation of his personality. But the teller of a continued tale should not crop out in it. Mr. Jerome trifles with his characters. He makes them fall between two stools deliberately, not because the exigencies of the action demand it. "The Princess of the Golden Locks" is a sweet girl, and attracts as a woman; but he must needs send her to the bad. Norah is a dear all through, and at the end of the work he has no higher "reward of merit" for her than this: "'You always help me,' I said. 'Do I?' she answered. 'I am so glad.' She put her firm white hand in mine."

## LONDON LOW LIFE.

THE HOLE IN THE WALL. By Arthur Morrison. Cloth, 8 x 5½ in., 405 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IN this strong canvas of what may be styled the marine slums of London, Mr. Arthur Morrison recalls Mr. Arthur Morrison with a prickling flavor of Charles Dickens. This writer first attracted attention by "Tales of Mean Streets." In these the grimy, disgusting, coarsely picturesque East End of the English metropolis was etched with biting force and a somewhat grim humor. Apparently no one could be more familiar with the habitat of London's pauper and criminal masses. For slovenly sordidness, probably no quarter in the world of civilized (?) habitation can equal them.

ARTHUR MORRISON.

Barring its local color and some broadly drawn character studies. "The Hole in the Wall" is not very appealing as a story. The reader's interest is largely in a very human old publican, Nathaniel Kemp, who keeps a public-house on the river's edge, at Wapping. The bulk of the story is told by his grandson, whom the wiry old man takes back with him to his rum old "pub" after the funeral of the little boy's mother. The innocent affection of the child for the vigorous old chap who is so devoted to him is the beautiful and healthy part of the narrative.

There are wonderful goings-on in the old ramshackle "pub," including murders, theft, fights, and delivery of stolen goods; for genial "Grandpa Nat," on whom Stephen leans with such pretty trust and affection, is a "fence," albeit a most discreet one. The whole grimy river-front and dark lanes are alive with Jacktars, usually drunk, low women and criminals. Fights, ribald talk, and a general tone of depravity mark every page of the book.

The part which is most indebted to Dickens is that dealing with "Musty Mag" and her man, Dan Ogle. They correspond to Bill Sykes and Nancy. Dan has killed a low "pard" who tried to get away with some money which the two had stolen. He is a wretch so wicked that he makes you shut your eyes. Blind George, for revenge, destroys Dan's sight with quicklime. In the end, Dan is burned alive in "The Hole in the Wall," which he has accidentally set on fire while he was lurking near it to kill "Grandpa Nat."

If one likes "that sort of thing," he should enjoy Mr. Morrison immensely, for he not only knows the Docks and Whitechapel side of London as if he had been reared in their festering lowness, but he portrays them with remarkable force and color. He tells his story—not too much of a story, as a rule—directly and without much insinuation of moral purpose. He gives you the picture with a "take it or leave it" air.

But to-day more than ever everybody likes to know how "the other half," or any other fraction, of humanity's family lives. The difference between Mr. Richard Whiting and Mr. Arthur Morrison in their portrayal of London's "submerged tenth" is such that one feels how conscientiously the former has studied it, and wonders how the latter has so thoroughly absorbed it.

Some people do not like gloomy subjects in painting or on the stage or in literature. But Ribera is a great artist, and so is Ibsen. Mr. Morrison is not great, but he is remarkably good, and while he dallies with crime and squalor dispassionately, he has a wholesome bias toward the tender and straight in human feeling. It is in his artistic qualities that he is more enjoyable: for his style is good, and his pictures of scenes are vitally realistic.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Donovan Pasha."—Gilbert Parker. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Great Procession."—Harriet P. Spofford. (The Gorham Press; Richard S. Badger, Boston.)

"The Evolution of a Girl's Idea."—Clara E. Laughlin. (F. H. Revell Company, $0.50 net.)

"The American Colored Waiter.—John B. Goins. (The Hotel Monthly, Chicago, $1.00.)

"Little Stories of Married Life."—Mary Stewart Cutting. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.25.)

"Lavender and Old Lace."—Myrtle Reed. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Invisibles."—Edgar Earl Christopher. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Wooing of Judith."—Sara Beaumont Kennedy. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Gabriel Tolliver."—Joel C. Harris. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Thoreau: His Home, Friends and Books."—Annie R. Marble. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $2.00 net.)

"The Shadow of the Czar."—John R. Carling. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Worth of Words."—Ralcy Hulsted Bell. (The Grafton Press.)

"The Two Vanrevels."—Booth Tarkington. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Cult of the Purple Rose."—Shirley E. Johnson. (The Gorham Press; Richard S. Badger, Boston.)

"Word Coinage."—Leon Mead. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $0.45 net.)

"Just So Stories."—Rudyard Kipling. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.20 net.)

"By Order of the Prophet.—Alfred H. Henry. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"The Origin of the Family."—Frederick Engels. Translated by Ernest Untermann. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., $0.50.)

"The Air Voyager."—William E. Ingersoll. (The Gorham Press; Richard S. Badger, Boston.)

"Uncle Charley."—Zephine Humphrey. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"The Song and Singer."—Frederick R. Burton. (Street & Smith, $1.50.)

"The Alcotts in Harvard."—Annie M. L. Clark. (J. C. L. Clark, Lancaster, Mass.)

"Tangled up in Beulah Land."—J. P. Mowbray. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Dante and His Time."—Karl Federn. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"English Lyrics of a Finnish Harp."—Herman Montague Donner. (The Gorham Press; Richard S. Badger, Boston.)

"Fool's Gold."—Annie R. Stillman. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Songs from the Carolina Hills."—Lucille Armfield. (Published by the author at High Point, N. C., $1.00.)

"Lois Mallet's Dangerous Gift." Mary C. Lee. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.85 net.)

"Memoirs of a Contemporary." — Lionel Strachey. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.75 net.)

"Moses."—A Drama by Charles H. Brown. (The Gorham Press; Richard S. Badger, Boston.)

"New France and New England."—John Fiske. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.65 net.)

"The American Date Book."—W. E. Simonds. (The Kama Company, Hartford, Conn.)

"The Sea Turn and Other Matters."—Thomas B. Aldrich. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)


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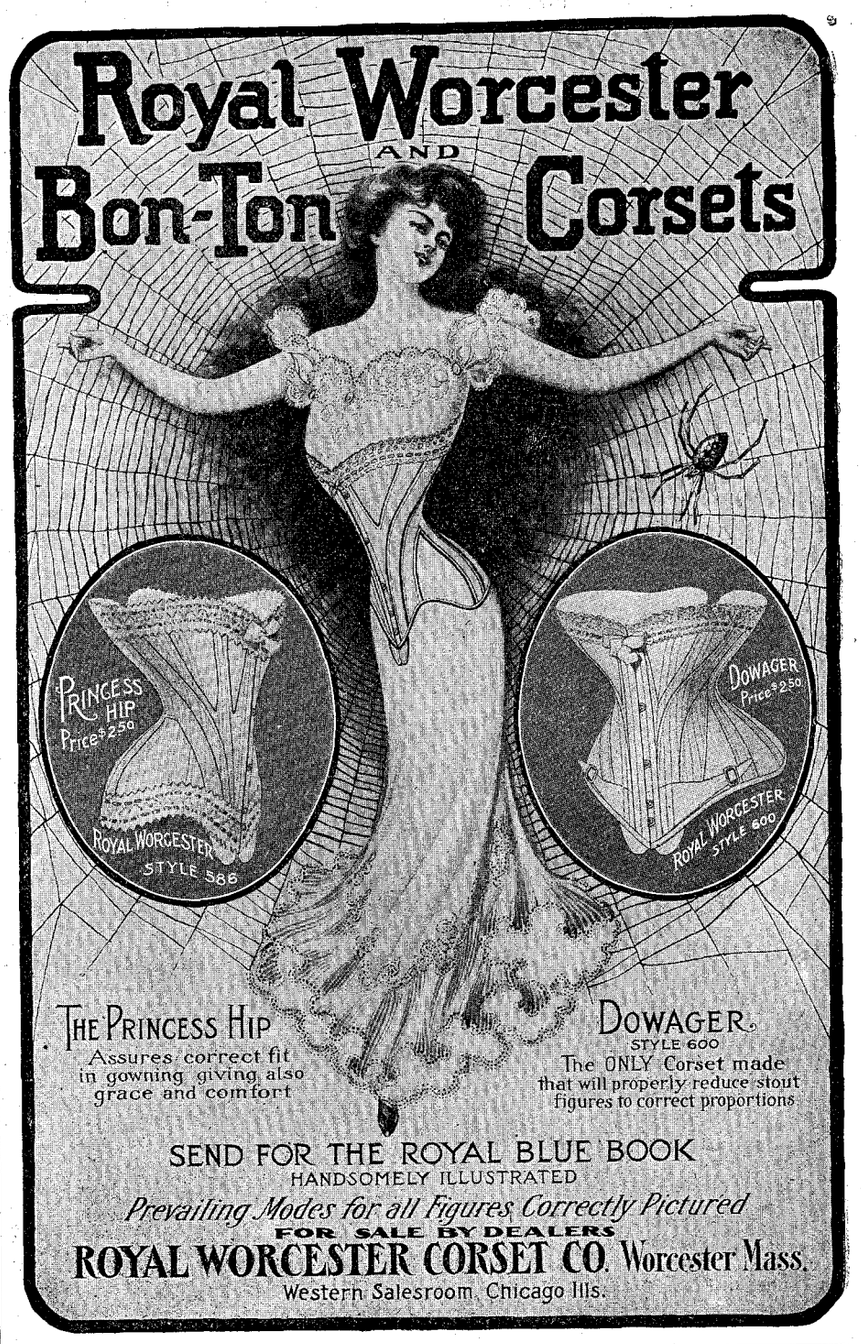


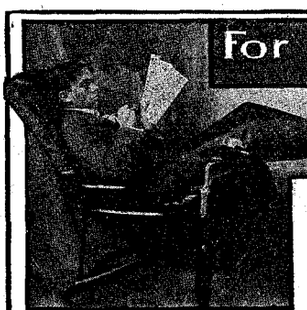
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## CURRENT POETRY.

### Poems.

By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

[From "The Great Procession," verses for and about children (The Gorham Press), the following are quoted.]

THE SNOW FLURRY.

Dazzle of airy nothings
Drifting in wind-blown showers,
Pendulous fine prefigure
Dance of the unborn flowers,
Flying, frolicking, falling.
Whirling afar and near,
Tossed on the pane and melting
Into a broken tear,
The somber fir-tree wreathing,
Gone in a hurrying breath,
Kissing the lip and swiftly
Passing to vaporous death;
Only a dazzle of nothings
Lost in etherial play—
But crystalline, radiant, stellar—
The worlds are made that way!

THE CRADLES.

I.

Lapped in the eider, and wrapped in the silk,
A cherub watching her beautiful rest,
Carven from ivory as white as milk,
The little princess lies in her nest;
And the upstretched wings hold the drift of lace
That floats like a cloud round the flower-sweet face,
While jeweled ladies wave to and fro
Great plumes that perfume the winds they blow.

II.

Folded in fleece, and swinging aloft
In the rough-rolled sheet of hemlock bark,
The pioneer baby sleeps as soft,
Tho round her the forest frowns vast and dark,
Where the ax rings clear and the bird sings high,
And the beast with a crash is leaping by,
And the shaft of sunshine comes and goes,
And the wild bee fancies her cheek a rose.

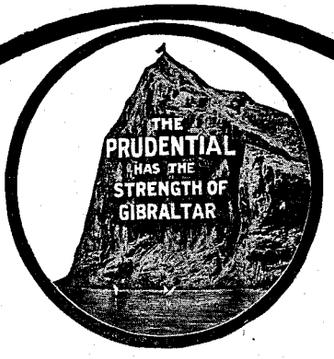
III.

Long, long ago, in the misty gleam
Of that elder day where the ways divide,
Their little ancestress dreamed her dream
By the spear-heads' glow and the camp-fire's side,
While the blood of battle across the night
Yet sang of the awful joys of fight,
And with all its dints of fray and field.
One rocked her to sleep in her father's shield.

THE PROBLEM.

Were Cupid a philosopher,
Were some sweet cherub capped and gowned
In scholars' robes, it would not be
Much stranger than it was to see
Our baby in her problem bound,
Her doll forgot, her dear eyes wide,
Lost in the great thought she had found.

She knew not sages from of old
That self-same thought had puzzled on,
Asking a riddle that none could spell,
Seeking an answer none could tell,
By night, by day with faces wan,—
Where is to-morrow coming from,
And where 'tis yesterday has gone!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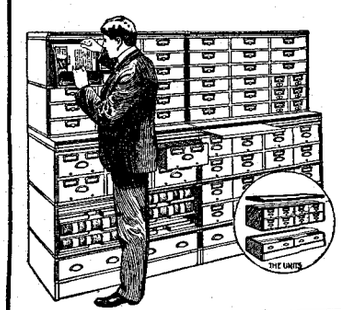

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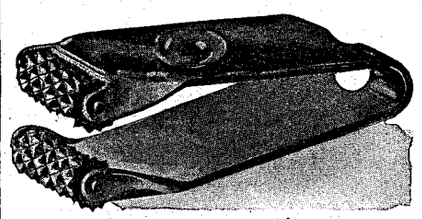

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## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**A New Shakespeare Theory.**—Apropos of Marie Corelli's new book, an ingenious English literary man has worked out two "cryptograms" of Shakespeare's plays which throw a new and startling light on the true authorship of the immortal dramas. In the first one, note the third letter from the end of each line:

Ti M on
The Winter's T A le
Henry Fou R th
Merchant of Ven I ce
Macb E th

Titus Androni C us
Love's Labor's L O st
Taming of the Sh R ew
The Temp E st
Othe L lo
Ham L et
Much Ado About Noth I ng

In the second arrangement note the fourth letter from the end:

Ha M let
Antony and Cleop A tra
Comedy of Er R ors
Henry the F I fth
Oth E llo

Richard the Se C ond
Venus and Ad O nis
Midsummer Night's D R eam
Lucr E tia
Romeo and Ju L iet
Cymbe L ine
Twelfth N I ght

—In *Town and Country*.

---

**A Department Story.**—It was during the late Spanish-America war. A wealthy merchant, who had left his business to offer his services to his country, was pacing up and down on picket duty one dark night. Suddenly he detected sounds of approaching footsteps, and, quickly bringing his gun into position, commanded, in a sonorous voice:

"Give the countersign!"

The person challenged proved to be an enlisted dry-goods clerk formerly employed by the merchant, before the war broke out. As their eyes met a smile played around the corners of the clerk's mouth, and he answered in a low whisper:

"Cash!"

Then the merchant, bringing his piece to a right shoulder, let him pass and resumed his pacing.

—WILLIAM P. S. EARLE, in October *Lippincott's Magazine*.

---

**Meeting a Crisis.**—There were strict orders in the Philippines regarding looting, and one day a lieutenant's suspicions were aroused by a private whom he saw peering eagerly under the piazza of a house on the outskirts of Manila.

"What are you doing there?" he demanded, in his gruffest tones.

"Why, sir," said the soldier, saluting, "I'm only trying to catch a chicken which I've just bought."

Lieutenant K—— stooped and caught sight of a fine pair of fowls.

"There are two chickens under there," he exclaimed, excitedly; "I bought the other one. Catch 'em both."

—DIXIE WOLCOTT, in Editor's Drawer, October *Harper's Magazine*.

---

**As Explained**—"JUDGE: Why didn't you go to the assistance of the defendant in the fight?"

POLICEMAN: "Shure, an' Oi didn't know which av thim wus goin' to be th' defendant, yer honor."

—*Chicago News*.


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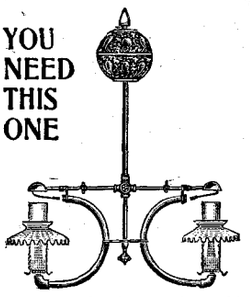

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## Coming Events.

October 15-23.—Disciples of Christ Convention at Omaha, Nebr.

October 16.—Convention of the American Asiatic Association at New York City.

October 16-17.—Convention of the Military Tract Association at Monmouth, Ill.

October 19-21.—Convention of the United Irish League of America at Boston.

October 20.—Convention of the United Textile Workers of America at Washington.

October 20-25.—National Creamery Butter-Makers' Association at Milwaukee, Wis.

International Congress of Americanists at New York.

October 21.—Convention of the Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings Association at Minneapolis, Minn.

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

September 29.—Venezuelan authorities cut the cable and arrest employees of the French Cable Company at Campano; it is believed that the revolutionists are gaining.

September 30.—The battle-ship *Wisconsin* reaches Panama.

October 5.—Severe fighting is reported in progress around Santa Marta, Colombia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 29.—Emile Zola, the famous French novelist, dies in Paris.

An open insurrection is declared in Macedonia, where the insurgents numbering 3,000 men, under a former Bulgarian colonel, Jankoff, have organized a provisional government.

October 1.—The Pious Fund argument before The Hague Tribunal is closed.

Several noted Boer chiefs, including General Kritzinger, sail from Cape Town for England on their way to the United States.

October 2.—General Weyler is reported to be ready to resign from the Spanish Ministry because of the young King's refusal to sign certain decrees.

October 4.—The Central American Court of Compulsory Arbitration is installed in office at San Jose, Costa Rica; Guatemala not participating.

October 5.—Preparations are being made on a large scale to ship cargoes of coal to America from coal centers of Great Britain.

Thousands of Parisian workingmen attend the funeral of Emile Zola; Dreyfus attends unnoticed in the crowd.

### Domestic.

September 29.—It is said that Secretary Root will retire from the Cabinet at the end of the coming session of Congress.

September 30.—President Roosevelt confers with Attorney-General Knox, Secretary Moody, Postmaster-General Payne, and Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, on the coal-strike situation; it is decided that there is no way in which the President can interfere.

October 1.—Violence continued in the region of the coal strike.

The Democratic State convention at Saratoga, N. Y., nominates Bird S. Coler for governor, and C. N. Bulger for lieutenant-governor; a platform is adopted in which the government ownership of anthracite coal-mines is embodied.

Announcement is made of the completion of the new ship combination upon which Mr. Morgan had been working for some time; the International Navigation Company changing its name to the International

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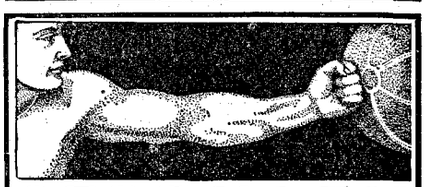

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Mercantile Marine Company, and increasing its capital to $120,000,000.

October 2.—The President appoints Colonels Amos S. Kimball, Chambers McKibbon, and Charles C. Hood brigadier-generals in the regular army.

October 3.—The President confers with the presidents of the anthracite coal roads and the officials of the Mine Workers' Union; the conference is reported as having failed to cause a settlement of the strike.

October 4.—Secretary Shaw issues a circular to the bankers, denying the published story that there had been a clash of authority over the bank reserve order.

October 5.—President Roosevelt holds another conference in Washington on the coal strike situation.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

September 29.—*Porto Rico:* Twelve hundred schools are opened with an attendance of 55,000 pupils.

September 30.—*Philippines:* General Chaffee relinquishes his command to Brigadier-General Davis.

October 2.—General Chaffee and Vice-Governor Wright leave the Philippines for the United States.

October 4.—Captain Pershing's column has captured and destroyed, in all, forty forts of the Maciu Moros on Mindano, killing or wounding a hundred Moros, including a sultan; only two Americans are wounded.

## CHESS.

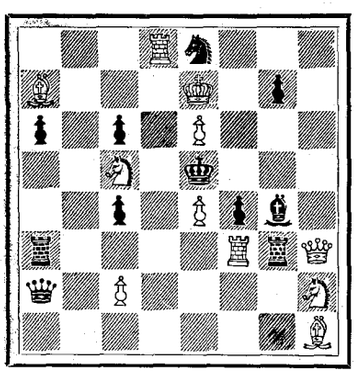
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

**Problem 739.**

LVII. MOTTO: "Air-Castles."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

3 R s 3; B 3 K 1p 1; p 1p 1P 3; 2 S 1k 3; 2p 1P p b 1; r 4R r Q; q 1P 4S; 7 B.

White mates in two moves.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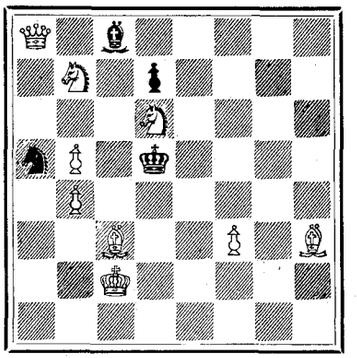
### Problem 740.

LVIII. MOTTO: "Condor."

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

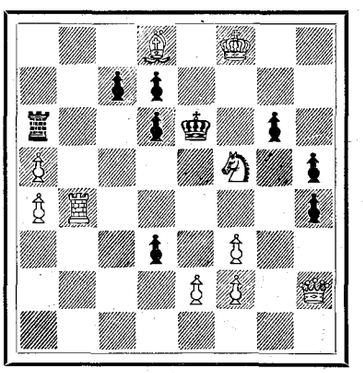
Q 1 b 5; 1 S 1 p 4; 3 S 4; 5 P 1 k 4; 1 P 6; 2 B 2 P 1 B; 2 K 5; 8.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 741.

LIX. MOTTO: "X. X. X."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

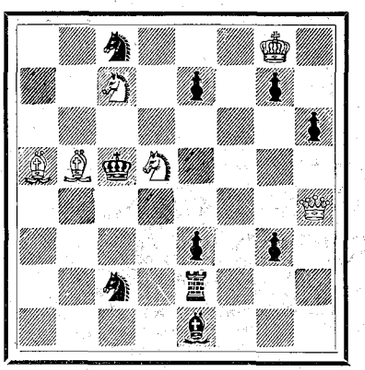
3 B 1 K 2; 2 p p 4; r 2 p k 1 p 1; P 4 S 1 p; P R 5 p; 3 p 1 P 2; 4 P P 1 Q; 8.

White mates in three moves.

### Problem 742.

LX. MOTTO: "Fata Morgana" I.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

2 S 3 K 1; 2 S 1 p 1 p 1; 7 p; B B k S 4; 7 Q; 4 p 1 p 1; 2 S 1 r 3; 4 b 3.

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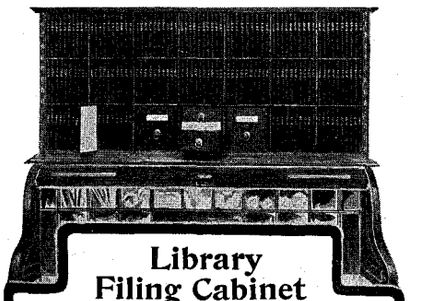

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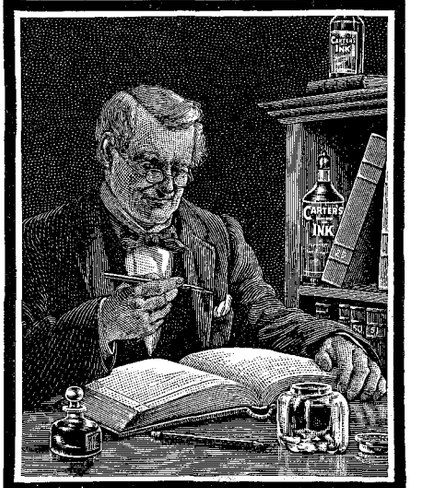

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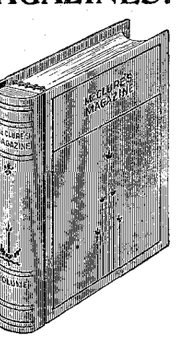

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### Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 727. XLV.: Q—B 2.

No. 728. XLVI.: B—Kt 3.

No. 729. XLVII.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | B—R 6 | 2. | B—B 4 ch | 3. Kt—Kt 3, mate |
| | K x R | | K—B 4 | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. | P x B ch | 3. Kt—B 4, mate |
| | K—B 3 | | K—Q 4 | |

The variations are mainly repetitions. The two given are sufficient to express the idea.

No. 730. XLVIII.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kt—B sq | 2. | Q—K sq ch | 3. Kt—B 6, mate |
| | P—B 5 | | B x Q | |
| | | 2. | ..... | 3. Q—K 5, mate |
| | | | K x R | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. | Q—B 4 ch | 3. R—Q 4, mate |
| | B—Kt 4 | | K x Q | |
| | | 2. | ..... | 3. Kt—K 3, mate |
| | | | K x R | |
| | | 2. | ..... | 3. Kt—B 6, mate |
| | | | B x Q | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. | Kt—Kt 3 ch | 3. Kt—B 6, mate |
| | Kt—Kt 3 | | B x Kt | |
| | | 2. | ..... | 3. Q—Q sq, mate |
| | | | K x R | |

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; B. Colle, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; "A. L. Sau," Saranac Lake, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Dr. R. J. O'C., San Francisco; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; Prof. S. Seigas, New York City.

722: A. Gordon, New York City.

727, 728: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; T. O. B., Franklin, Va; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. T. B. Turnbaugh, Bloomfield, Mo.

728: Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.

728, 729: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.

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729: E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

729, 730: H. A. S., Denver, Col.

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In addition to those reported, the Rev. J. G. L. and Dr. R. O'C. got 723-726; Dr. H. S., 724.

## From the Hanover Tourney.

PILLSBURY'S LAST GAME.

(*Comments by Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.*)

In his last three Hanoverian games Pillsbury had some hard luck tempered with a narrow escape. After losing to Janowski and almost losing to Marshall it became necessary that he should beat Swiderski in the final round, if he would make sure of second place. Fortune and Swiderski, however, were kind, with the result that Pillsbury was allowed to play one of his most brilliant games, *e.g.*:

| PILLSBURY. *White.* | SWIDERSKI. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 |
| 3 Q Kt—B 3 | P—Q Kt 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | B—Kt 2 |
| 5 P x P | P x P |
| 6 P—K 4 | P x P |

White's Pawn-sacrifice is based on the undeveloped state of Black's King's side, and Black learns that his opening moves can not be indifferently varied.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 Kt—K 5 | B—Q 3 |
| 8 Q—Kt 4 | K—B sq |

If P—Kt 3, White can move on the merry game with B—K Kt 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 B—Q B 4 | B x Kt |
| 10 P x B | Q—Q 5 |

An attempt to carry the war into Africa, but the great blindfold artist has a resource up his sleeve not dreamed of in the Swiderskian philosophy. See next move.

| | |
|---|---|
| 11 B—Q 5 | P—Q B 3 |

"Swi." knows a good move when he sees it. If now he plays B x B, then Q—B 8 ch. B—Kt 5 ch, R—Q sq follow each other.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 B x K P | Q x K P |
| 13 B—B 4 | Kt—B 3 |
| 14 Q—R 4 | Q—K 2 |
| 15 Castles Q R | Kt—K sq |
| 16 Q—Kt 3 | Kt—R 3 |
| 17 K R—K sq | R—Q sq |

What a theme for a lecture on position! Black still holds the Pawn.

| | |
|---|---|
| 18 B—Q 5 | Q—B 4 |
| 19 R x Kt ch | K x R |

Defense is now at its zenith so far as the lumber is concerned, but the final brilliancy is near.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 Q x Kt P | P x B |

If R—B sq, R—K sq ch, followed by B—K 6 ch on K—Q 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| 21 Q x R ch | K—Q 2 |
| 22 Q x R P | K—B sq |
| 23 Q x B P | P—Q 5 |
| 24 Q—K 6 ch | R—Q 2 |
| 25 Q—Kt 8 ch | R—Q sq |
| 26 Q—Kt 4 ch | R—Q 2 |
| 27 B—K 3 | B x P |

28 R x P and wins.

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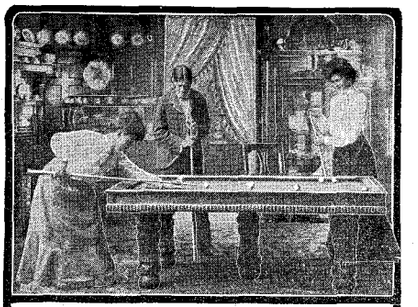

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